Notes on the Cathedrals

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Contents

Chichester

Durham

Ely

Norwich

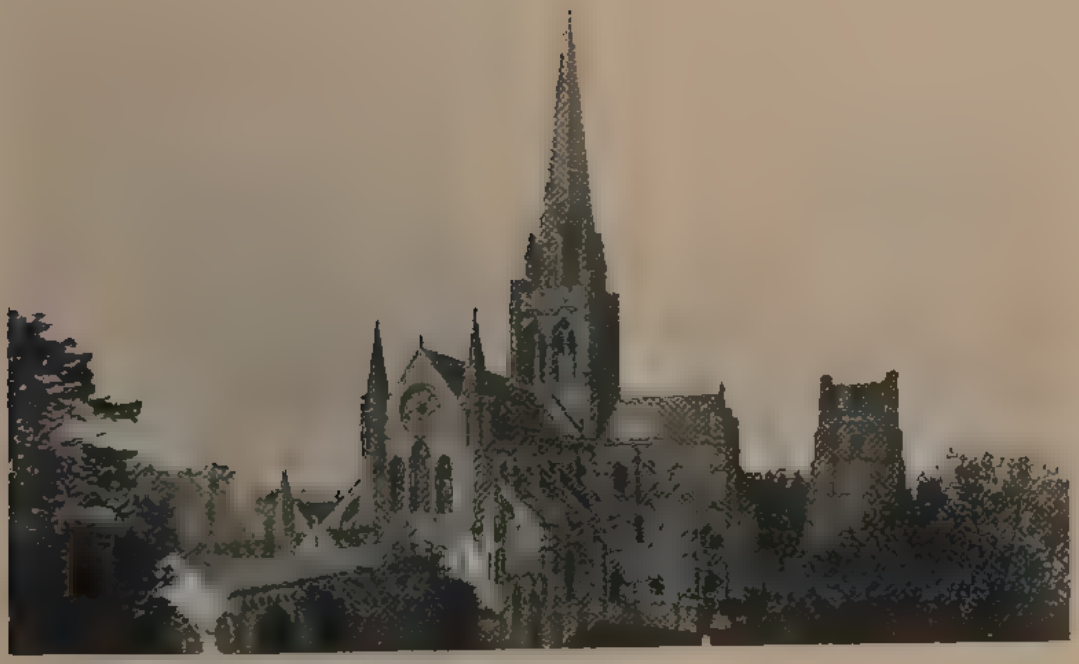
Peterborough

Rochester

St. Albans

In the first volume of 'Notes on the Cathedrals' an attempt was made to include an example of every style of architecture; this second volume brings together some of the leading Norman buildings.

Chichester



THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE NORTH-EAST.

CHICHESTER has been a cathedral city since 1082, the see having been originally placed at Selsea. Christianity made no progress among the South Saxons for nearly a hundred years after the landing of Augustine in Kent; the Sussex shores were the home of pirates, who about the year 650 nearly captured the famous Wilfred of Northumbria returning from France after his consecration as Archbishop of York. 'At a later period of his life Wilfred nobly revenged himself on this inhospitable people by labouring, and with success, in their conversion to Christianity.' About the year 680 Wilfred, after his flight from Northumbria, joined a small body of Christians under a Scot named Dicul, at Bosham; by working among the people for their material good he obtained their confidence and secured their conversion. The peninsula of Selsea—the 'Seals' Island was granted to him by King Ædilwich, and there a monastery was built, and the see established, Wilfred himself becoming the first bishop. And here Oswald, the sainted king of Northumbria was specially reverenced. Wilfred became counsellor to Caedwalla, the conqueror of his first patron Ædilwich; 'he laboured abundantly' in the conversion of the people of the Isle of Wight and the South, and after the death of Ecgfried of Northumbria returned to the Yorkshire diocese. The last Saxon bishop, Æthelric, was deprived, and for some unknown reason imprisoned at Marlborough, Stigand a chaplain of the Conqueror succeeding.

THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE NORTH-EAST.

Some distinguished names are on the roll of the Bishops of Chichester, among them Richard Poore, afterwards the builder of Salisbury Cathedral, Reginald Pecock, the most remarkable churchman of his time, and the famous Lancelot Andrewes; but perhaps the most interesting name is that of Richard de la Wych, the sainted Bishop of Chichester, and the patron of the city. He was an Oxford man, of which University he subsequently became Chancellor. He was a splendid worker in his diocese, a strenuous supporter of Becket, preached the Crusade, and lived so exemplary a life that he was canonized by Pope Urban IV. The translation of St. Richard's relics took place in 1276 in the presence of King Edward I and his Court.

The architectural study of the cathedral is of considerable value, embracing as it does examples of all the great building periods, some of them of exceptional merit. Fire and the Puritians wrought some damage. When the city was taken in 1642 the Parliamentary army under Sir William Waller occupied the cathedral, and did not treat it very gently.

Chichester has a distinction that raises it far above all other English cathedral cities. It was probably the home of the Claudia of St. Paul's *Epistle to Timothy*, who almost certainly was a British princess. Claudia's father was faithful to the cause of Rome and ruled the province; his daughter was married to the patrician Pudens.

Features to be Noticed

Five aisles in nave—the only other English cathedral having this peculiarity is Manchester. Striking effects of light and shade result. View from north-west corner of north aisle should not be missed. South window of south transept one of the best examples of *Decorated* work in England. Purbeck shafts farther detached from piers than any other example. Sculptured slabs in south choir aisle—said to have been removed from Selsea. The chapel of south choir aisle claims to have the first modern memorial window, but the glass has been replaced. Modern stained glass, some of it bad, in unusual quantity. Portraits of the Bishops of Selsea and Chichester from the beginning, and the Monarchs of England—note Caedwalla in likeness of Henry VII, the patron of Bishop Sherborne. Ancient presidential chair in Consistory Court. The Campanile is the only existing example of detached tower adjoining a cathedral; the one at Salisbury was destroyed by Wyatt. In the library, Cranmer's copy of Archbishop Hermann's Service Book, and some old and interesting MSS.

Building Dates

1088. Cathedral begun by Bishop Ralph.
1108. Consecration of the earliest portion.
1114. Fire partly destroys the building.
1184. Cathedral finished and consecrated.
1186. Fire again causes considerable damage.
1199. Restoration and enlargement—Bishop Seffrid II. Clerestory of nave.
1223-44. Outer aisles, or chapels of nave.
1250.c. Retro-choir.
1288-1305. Lady-chapel lengthened—Bishop Gilbert de St. Leofard.
1305-36. Campanile—Bishop Langton.
South window of south transept.
1350.c. Central tower.
1400.c. Spire; upper part rebuilt by Wren, who fixed an ingenious pendulum to counteract the force of the wind. Both spire and tower fell in 1861.
1450.c. The Arundel rood-screen; removed 1859.
1507-36. Upper portion of choir stalls Bishop Sherborne. Decoration of vaulting by the Bernardis; destroyed in nineteenth century.
1843-56. Repairs and restoration.
1859. Nave adapted for public worship.
1860. Restoration under Mr. W. Slater.
1861. Sir Gilbert Scott appointed architect.
1866. Tower and spire rebuilt.
1901. N.W. tower rebuilt.

Dimensions

Internal length 393 feet. Width of nave 91 feet—surpassed in England only by York. Length of choir 115 feet, breadth 59 feet. Height of spire 277 feet.

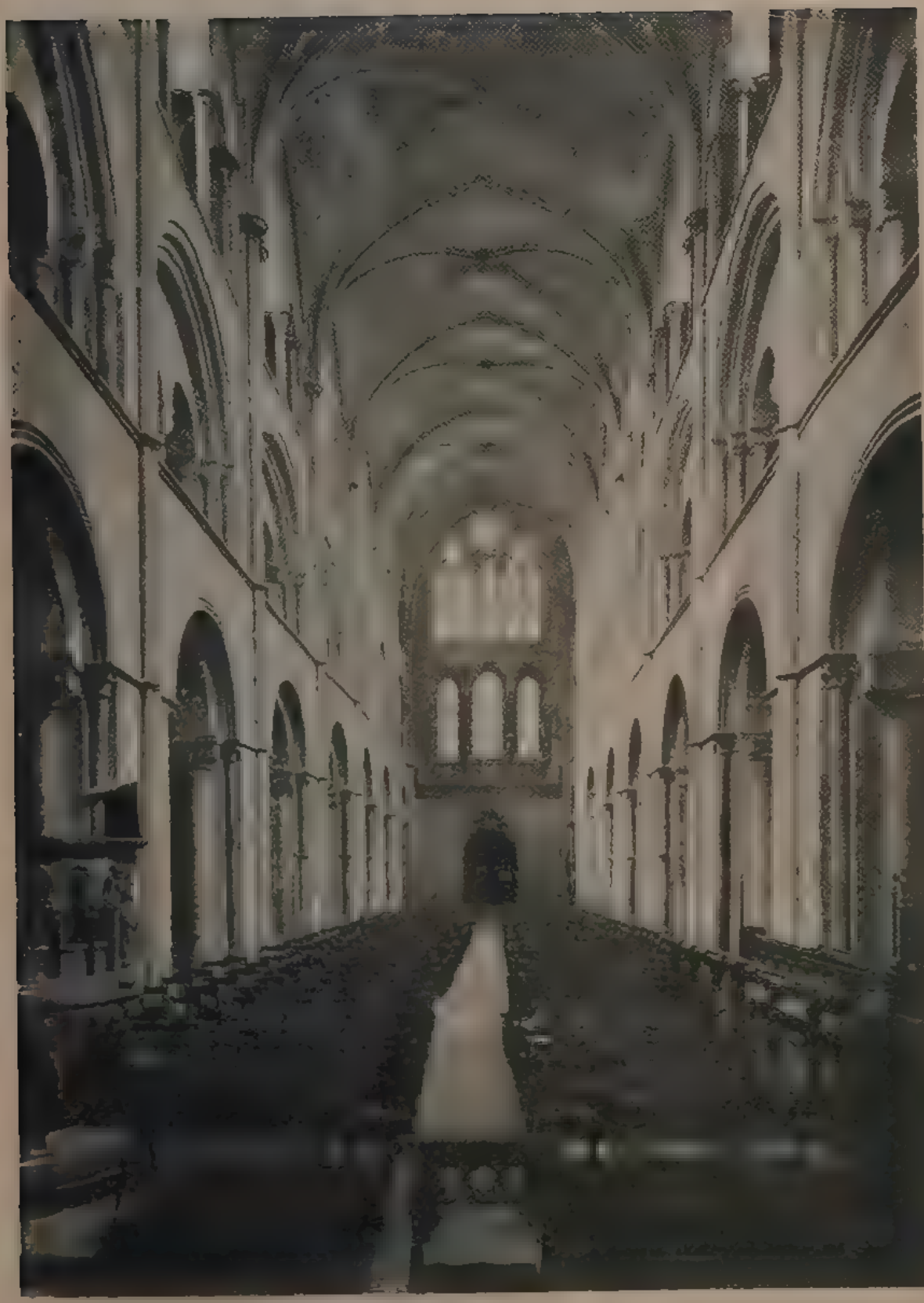
Monuments

In addition to those mentioned under 'Historical Notes,' there are monuments or tombs of Maud, Countess of Arundel (1270); An unknown lady — *Decorated* period; Richard Fitz-Alan, fourteenth Earl of Arundel, beheaded 1397, and his Countess —restored in 1843 by Richardson 'the repairer' of the effigies in the Temple church; William Bradbridge (1592) thrice mayor; William Chillingworth (1643) the champion of Protestantism; Dean Hayley (1736); Agnes Cromwell; several tablets by Flaxman, including that of William Collins the poet; William Huskisson, M.P. for Chichester; Dean Hook (1875).

One of the windows was given by Cardinal Manning, when he was Archdeacon of Chichester, in memory of his wife.

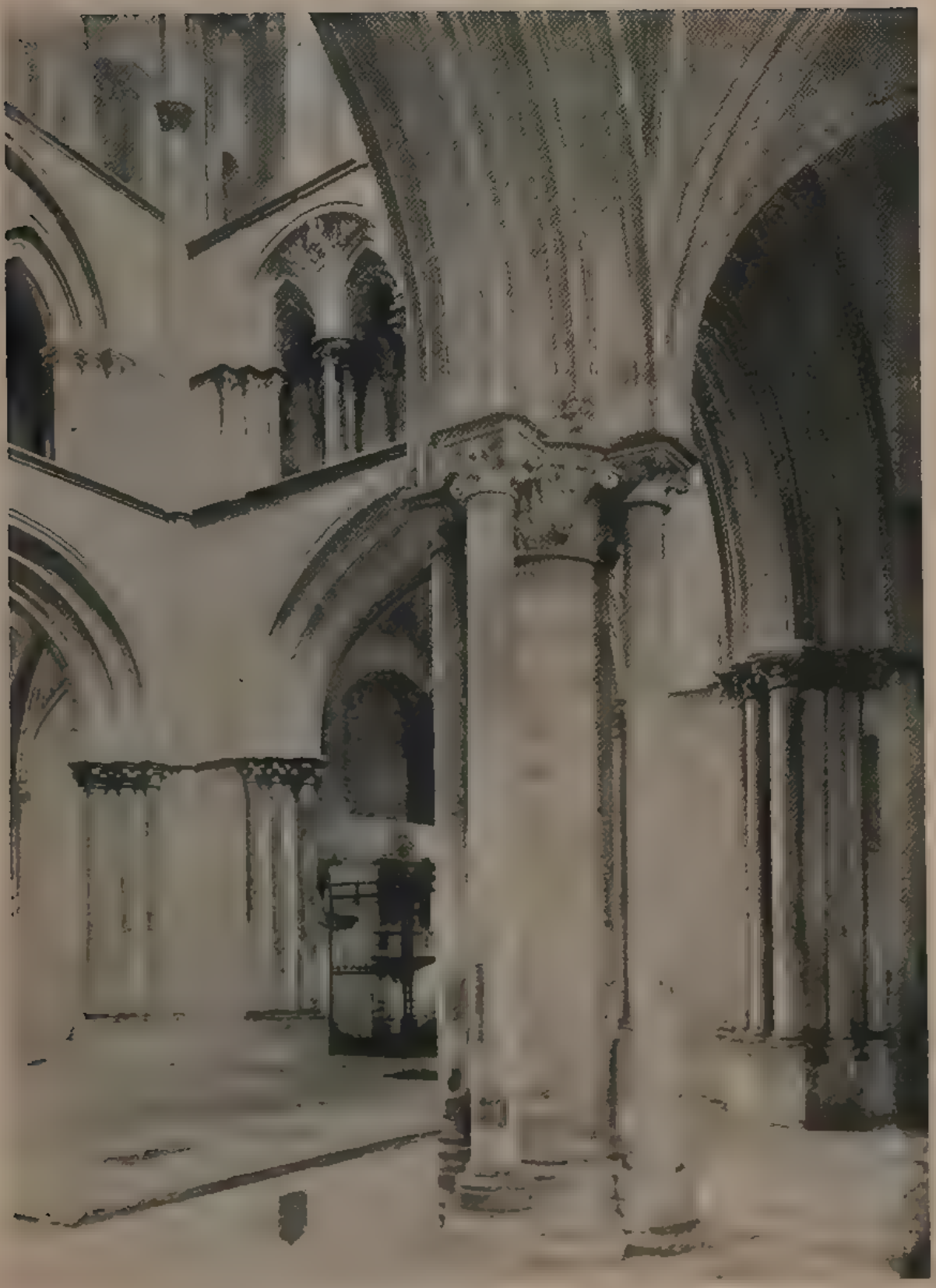
THE TOWN CROSS.

THE NAVE.



THE NAVE.

THE REREDOS.



THE PRESBYTERY OR RETRO-CHOIR.

THE LADY-CHAPEL.

TOMB OF BISHOP RICHARD DE LA WYCH
AND THE BERNARDI PICTURES.

THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE WEST.

Historical Notes

Bishops' names are in heavy letter. Monuments are noted.*

A.D.

43-410. ROMAN OCCUPATION OF BRITAIN.

449. ENGLISH LAND IN BRITAIN.

477. Kingdom of South Saxons established.

597. Arrival of Augustine in Kent.

680. Monastery established at Selsea by Wilfred.

1070. **Stigand**: first Norman Bishop; chaplain of the Conqueror.

1082. The place of the see removed to Chichester.

*1091. **Ralph de Luffa**: builder of the greater part of the existing cathedral; withstood William Rufus in the interest of Archbishop Anselm.

1125. **Seffrid I**: Abbot of Glastonbury; brother of Ralph, Archbishop of Canterbury.

*1148. **Hilary**: the bishop of Tennyson's *Becket*.

1180. **Seffrid II**: assisted at the coronation of King John.

1215. **Richard Poore**: translated to Salisbury in 1217 where he began the existing cathedral.

*1224. **Ralph Neville**: Chancellor of England; great builder at his cathedral.

*1245. **Richard de la Wych**: St. Richard of Chichester; born at Droitwich (whence his name); educated at Oxford, Paris, and Bologna; Chancellor of Oxford University; after a life of 'no ordinary excellence' he died in 1253, was canonized in 1261; his relics were translated in 1276 to the shrine in which they remained until the Reformation.

*1262. **Stephen de Berkstead**: on the side of Simon de Montfort.

1288. **Gilbert de St. Leofard**: builder of the Lady-chapel; Matthew of Westminster says of him 'A father of orphans and consoler of widows, a pious and humble visitor at the beds and in the cottages of the poor, a friend of the needy far more than of the rich.'

1305. **John de Langton**: Chancellor of England; he excommunicated Earl Warrene of Lewes Castle who tried to seize him but was himself caught and imprisoned in the Bishop's dungeon.

1337. **Robert Stratford**: brother of Abp. Stratford; Chancellor of England; Chancellor of Oxford University, where he distinguished himself by reconciling the Southern and Northern students.

1369. **William Rede**: founder of the library of Merton College; builder of Amberley Castle.

1385. **Thomas Rushook**: confessor of Richard II; subsequently Bishop of Triburn, now Kilmore.

1389. **Richard Mitford**: to Salisbury 1395.

1395. **Robert Waldby**: Archbishop of Dublin; to York 1396.

1420. **John Kemp**: from Rochester; translated successively to London, York, and Canterbury.

1438. **Richard Praty**: Chancellor of Oxford University.

`1445. **Adam Moleyns**: commissioner for delivering Maine and Anjou to Réné on the marriage of his daughter to Henry VI; this action leading to the ultimate loss of the French possessions aroused great indignation, and the Bishop was murdered by sailors at Portsmouth in 1449.

1450. **Reginald Pecock**: educated at Oriel College, Oxford; famous for learning; appointed to Whittington College, London, by Humphrey Duke of Gloucester; here he studied the tenets of the Lollards, and in 1449 published a book *The Repressor of overmuch blaming of the Clergy* which is described by Hallam as 'the earliest piece of good philosophical discussion of which our English prose literature can boast'; accused in 1456 of heresy he recanted, was ultimately imprisoned and died in Thorney Abbey.

`1459. **John Arundel**: builder of the rood-screen.

`1478. **Edward Storey**: builder of the market-cross.

1503. **Richard Fitz James**: to London 1506.

`1508. **Robert Sherburne**: educated at Winchester school, and New College, Oxford; a great scholar; patronized by Henry VII; held the see until he was nearly ninety-six, when he resigned.

`1543. **George Day**: a Papist, deprived by Edward VI, but restored by Queen Mary.

`1557. **John Christopherson**: Master of Trinity College; appointed by Queen Mary; an active persecutor, deprived by Queen Elizabeth.

1559. **William Barlow**: first Protestant Bishop of Chichester; his five daughters each married a bishop.

`1584. **Thomas Bickley**: consecrated in his eightieth year; Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford; Warden of Merton College.

1605. **Lancelot Andrewes**: to Ely 1609; Winchester 1619.

*1619. **George Carleton**: a representative of the English Church at the Synod of Dort.

1628. **Richard Montague**: active member of the Romanizing party; his *Appello Caesarem* created considerable stir, and was referred to a Committee of Religion (the first of its kind) under Pym.

OUR LORD WITH MARTHA AND MARY.

1638. **Brian Duppa**: to Salisbury 1641; Winchester 1660.

*1641. **Henry King**: son of John King, Bishop of London; driven from his see during the Commonwealth.

1669. **Peter Gunning**: to Ely 1675.

1675. **Ralph Brideoake**: chaplain to Speaker Lenthall; a 'trier,' but secured promotion at the Restoration.

1678. **Guy Carleton**: appointed in his eighty-second year.

1685. **John Lake**: one of the Seven Bishops.

THE RAISING OF LAZARUS.

1731. **Francis Hare**: chaplain to the Duke of Marlborough.

1842. **Ashurst Turner Gilbert.**

1859. Walter F. Hook: dean.

1870. **Richard Durnford.**

1895. **Ernest Roland Wilberforce.**

THE GARDEN OF THE BISHOP'S PALACE.

Durham

THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.

WHEN speaking of Durham Cathedral it is difficult to suppress the familiar quotation from the Psalter. 'Beautiful in elevation' it certainly is, and, if not 'the joy of the whole earth,' it is certainly the joy of the whole world of those who find one of their greatest pleasures in the English cathedrals. Whether we regard it from the architectural, or from the romantic—and the story of its foundation is surrounded by romance—or view it merely from the historic standpoint, there is something which deeply stirs the feelings in this imposing building, 'half church of God, half castle 'gainst the Scots.'

When Edwin the powerful king of Northumbria had married the daughter of Ethelbert of Kent, he took home with him Paulinus one of the Roman missionaries and Christianity was introduced to the north. In 633 Edwin was defeated and slain by Penda and Caedwalla; Paulinus fled, and the kingdom turned again to Paganism. But Oswald, a nephew of Edwin, who when an exile in Iona had embraced Christianity, was now the conqueror. He sent to Iona for helpers in converting his people. Aidan came in response, the diocese of Bernicia was established, with the place of see at Lindisfarne, now Holy Island, where a monastery and missionary training school were built. Oswald, who

And, after many wanderings past,
He chose his lordly seat at last,
Where his cathedral, huge and vast,
Looks down upon the Wear.—MARMION

was a man of saintly and gentle character, and who was subsequently canonized, was killed in battle with Penda in 642. But his work survived. In course of time Cuthbert a Scotch shepherd boy who trained at Melrose Abbey became a powerful preacher, was elected Prior of Lindisfarne, and in 685 its Bishop. Here he was buried. In 875 the monks fled before Danish invaders, bearing with them St. Cuthbert's remains. Of their romantic adventures there is no space here to tell. Suffice it to say that after wandering for over 100 years, for the greater part of which time the place of the see was at Chester-le-Street, it was revealed by a series of miracles that *Dunholme* was to be the resting-place of the Saint. Here a temporary shelter for the sacred relics was set up, to be followed two years later by a stone building, known as the White Church. This stood until 1093 when the present Cathedral was begun, the architectural history of which is traced on another page. In this building the Shrine of St. Cuthbert, erected in due course with considerable magnificence, was a noted place of pilgrimage until the Reformation. Here came among others William I, Henry III, Edward II, Henry VI, and possibly other sovereigns; the gifts are said to have rivalled in value those deposited on Becket's Shrine at Canterbury.

There is no space here to say anything of the Castle and University of Durham, closely allied as they are to the Cathedral, but some famous names must not be passed over. The Venerable Bede the friend of Cuthbert is buried in the Galilee and some of his MSS. are in the chapter library. Another world-renowned name—connected with Durham by the fact that Cuthbert trained her—is that of St. Hilda, the pious and talented abbess of Whitby. And then passing over long years we think of Sir Walter Scott and his beautiful narration in *Marmion* of the Cuthbert legend. In our own day the Cathedral has had as its precentor Dr. J. B. Dykes the composer of some of our best church music, including the immortal *Lux Benigna*.

Dimensions of Cathedral

Total external length, including Galilee, 502 feet. Internal length of nave 205 feet. Breadth of nave and aisles 81 feet; across transepts 172 feet. Height of central tower 218 feet; W. towers 145 feet.

Building Dates

Of the Saxon church there are said to be portions in the present building.

1093. Foundations of the Cathedral laid by Bishop Carileph, who completed the E. end, and began the nave.

1128. Nave, and lower part of W. towers completed.

1133. Vaulting of South transept and nave completed.

1140.c. Chapter House completed; largely destroyed 1796.

1175.c. The Galilee.

1220.c. Upper part of W. towers.

1242. Chapel of Nine Altars begun; completed c. 1280.

1346.c. Window in W. end of nave. 1355.c. Window in N. transept. 1370.c. The Neville Screen.

1375.c. The Bishop's Throne.

1390.c. Cloisters begun; completed about 1418.

1430.c. Window in S. transept. Lower gallery of lantern.

1470.c. Arcade above lower gallery of lantern.

1490.c. Upper part of central tower.

1657.c. Spires removed from W. towers.

1671.c. Wooden choir screen (removed 1847). Choir stalls, and canopy of font.

1785.c. Parapet of W. towers.

1796. Chapter House destroyed by Wyatt. Turrets of Nine Altars Chapel, and rose window of E. end rebuilt by Wyatt.

1859. Restorations by Sir Gilbert Scott begun.

1895. Chapter House restored under Mr. Hodgson Fowler.

Monuments

In addition to those mentioned under 'Historical Notes, there are, among others, monuments, or tombs of Ralph, Lord Neville, the English commander at the battle of Neville's Cross, and his wife, Alice de Audley; John, Lord Neville, son of Ralph, and his wife, Matilda Percy, daughter of Hotspur; Sir G. Wheeler, the antiquarian; Captain Hunter of Ferozesah; Dr. Britton and Rev. John Carr, headmasters of Durham Grammar School. There are also monuments to the Durham soldiers who fell in the Crimea and in the Soudan. Surpassing all others in interest is the tomb of the Venerable Bede with inscription:

Hac sunt in Fossa
Bædæ Venerabilis Ossa.

Features to be Noticed

The grandest of all English Cathedrals, and the leading type of the Norman style.

Harmony of old and new work.

Norman work of nave. Compare with Waltham Abbey.

Lower level of floor of Chapel of Nine Altars, for purpose of securing greater elevation. This chapel, said to be the finest specimen of Early English, was probably designed by Bp. Poore. Compare with Salisbury Cathedral.

The 'Dun Cow' on N.W. turret of Chapel of Nine Altars. The Sanctuary Knocker. Holes in W. piers of choir which received the beam of the Lenten curtain.

In the library, MSS. of Bede, relics of Cuthbert, and Bishop Pudsey's illuminated Bible.

Mention should be made of *The Durham Book* (now in the British Museum), compiled by Bishop Eadfrid, and said to be 'one of the most splendid examples of illumination in the world.'

THE NORTH PORCH.

THE NAVE AND NORTH AISLE.

THE NAVE.

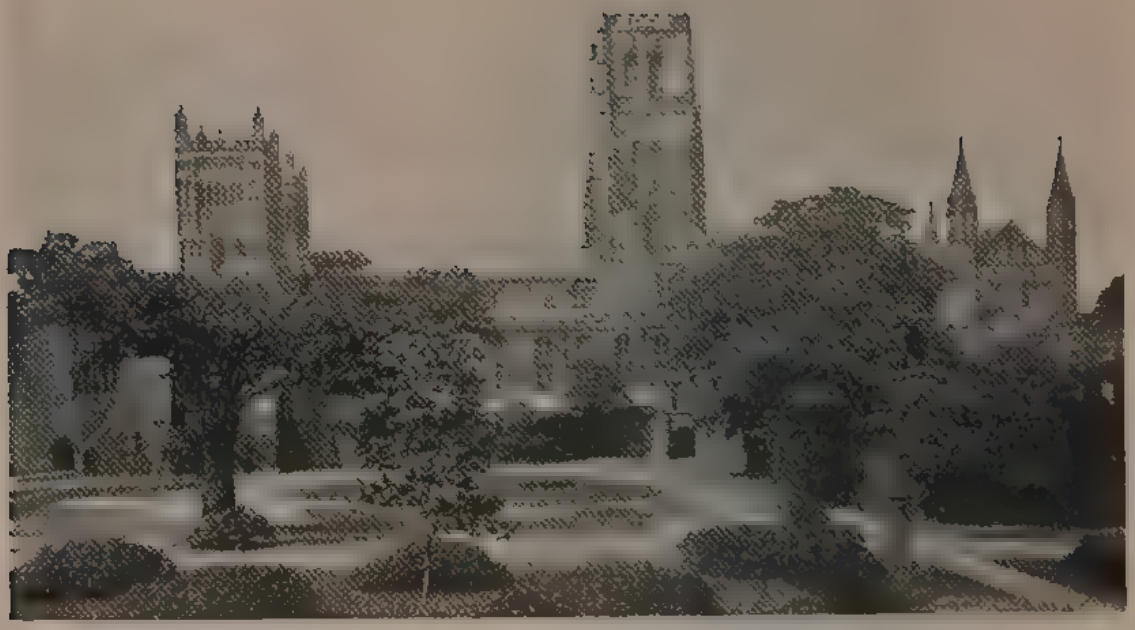
THE CHOIR.

THE CHAPEL OF NINE ALTARS.

(Tomb of St. Cuthbert on the left.)

THE GALILEE CHAPEL.

THE CRYPT.



THE SOUTH SIDE.

Historical Notes

Bishops names are in heavy letter. Monuments are noted.*

A.D.

43-410. ROMAN OCCUPATION OF BRITAIN.
First introduction of Christianity.
449. ENGLISH LAND IN BRITAIN.
547. Ida establishes province of Bernicia.
597. Augustine lands in Kent.
627. Edwin, King of Northumbria, embraces Christianity.
634. Oswald becomes King of Northumbria.
635. **Aidan**: establishes see of Lindisfarne.
680.c. Death of Cædmon.
*685. **Cuthbert**: bishop of Lindisfarne.
698. **Eadfrid**: enshrined Cuthbert's body.
731. Bede's *Historia Ecclesiastica* completed.
735. Death of Bede.
787. DANES FIRST LAND IN ENGLAND.
875. Monks flee from Lindisfarne with Cuthbert's body.
883. Chester-le-Street the place of see.
999. **Ealdhun**: first bishop of Durham.
997. Dunholme becomes the place of see.
1066. NORMAN CONQUEST OF ENGLAND.
1071. **Walcher of Lorraine**: first Norman bishop under his rule Durham made a County Palatine.

1081. **William of St. Carileph**: founder of the present Cathedral; supported Duke Robert against Rufus, and was exile in Normandy 1087-91.

1099. **Ranulph Flambard**: favourite of Rufus; builder of nave and aisles of Cathedral, and of Framwellgate bridge; founder of Norham Castle.

1133. See of Carlisle founded.

1133. **Galfrid Rufus**: completed chapter house.

1138. Battle of the Standard.

1153. **Hugh Pudsey**: builder of the Galilee; succeeded at twenty-five years of age; nephew of Stephen; governor of country north of Humber during King Richard's absence on Crusade.

1197. **Philip de Pictavia**: supported King John.

1228. **Richard le Poore**: translated from Salisbury where he had begun building cathedral.

1261. **Robert de Stichill**: prior of Finchale; attended Council of Lyons, 1274, and died on road home.

*1283. **Anthony Bek**: a warrior prelate of noble and splendid qualities; joined Edward I in Scottish wars; rendered him other important services which were ill requited; opposed Piers Gaveston.

1290. Durham (now Trinity) College, Oxford, founded.

*1318. **Louis Beaumont**: on his way to Durham waylaid, and imprisoned, but released on heavy payment by monastery; an ignorant man.

1333. **Richard de Bury**: the most learned man in England of his time; author of *Philobiblon;* tutor to Edward III by whom he was honoured.

*1345. **Thomas de Hatfield**: a warrior; present at siege of Calais, and at battle of Neville's Cross (October 17, 1346); erected the bishop's throne, and rebuilt parts of Durham Castle.

†1346. **Walter de Skirlawe**: a great builder; at Durham he built part of the cloisters; helped to build the central tower of York; founded three scholarships at his college, University, Oxford.

1406. **Thomas Langley**: a keen Lancastrian; 1405 Lord High Chancellor; 1411 made Cardinal; founded two schools in Durham.

*1437. **Robert Neville**: uncle of the 'King-maker.'

1474. CAXTON SETTLES IN ENGLAND.

1494. **Richard Fox**: statesman, and ardent supporter of Henry VII; translated to Winchester 1500; founder of Corpus Christi College, Oxford.

1513. Battle of Flodden, September 9.

1522. **Cardinal Wolsey**: never visited the diocese.

1525. TYNDALE TRANSLATES THE NEW TEST.

1530. **Cuthbert Tunstall**: friend of More and Erasmus; 1522 to London; burnt Tyndale's Testament; refused to prosecute under Mary; deprived 1559.
1536. Powers of the Counts Palatine largely curtailed.
1540. Suppression of Durham Monastery.
1560. **James Pilkington**: first Protestant Bishop of Durham; destroyed many ancient monuments.
1575. **Richard Barnes**: continued destructive work.
1589. **Matthew Hutton**: great preacher; to York 1594.
1617. **Richard Neile**: friend of Lord Burghley; burnt a 'heretic'; Dean of Westminster 1562; Bp. Rochester 1608; Lichfield 1610; Lincoln 1613; Winchester 1627; Abp. York 1631; great benefactor of see.
1632. **Thomas Morton**: a schoolfellow of Guy Faux; of simple tastes himself, but exercised noble hospitality; twice entertained Charles I; after considerable suffering died in 1659, aged 95.
1640. Scots defeat Charles I at Newburn, Aug. 29.
1650. Battle of Dunbar, Sep. 3, after which Cromwell quartered 3,000 Scotch prisoners in Cathedral.
1660. **John Cosen**: school of Laud; exile in France for 17 years; restored the Castle; great benefactor of see.
1675. Durham returns two members to Parliament.
1674. **Nathaniel Crewe**: Scholar, Rector, and benefactor of Lincoln College, Oxford; a great supporter of James II.
1688. Declaration of Indulgence.
1750. **Joseph Butler**: author of the *Analogy*.
*1791. **Shute Barrington**: his episcopate (fifty-six years) longest in English Church with exception of Bp. Wilson of Sodor and Man (fifty-seven years).
1808. *Marmion* published.
*1826. **William Van Mildert**: founder of Durham University; the last Count Palatine.
1832. The Reform Act.
1836. **Edward Maltby.**
1856. **Charles Thomas Longley**: to York 1860; Canterbury 1862.
1860. **Hon. Henry Montague Villiers.**
1861. **Charles Baring.**
*1879. **Joseph Barber Lightfoot.**
1881. Revised Version of the New Testament published.
1890. **Brooke Foss Westcott.**
1892. Strike of coal-miners settled by Bp. Westcott.
1894. Dr. G. W. Kitchin appointed dean.
1901. **Handley Carr Glyn Moule.**

THE LIBRARY.

THE PREBENDS' BRIDGE.

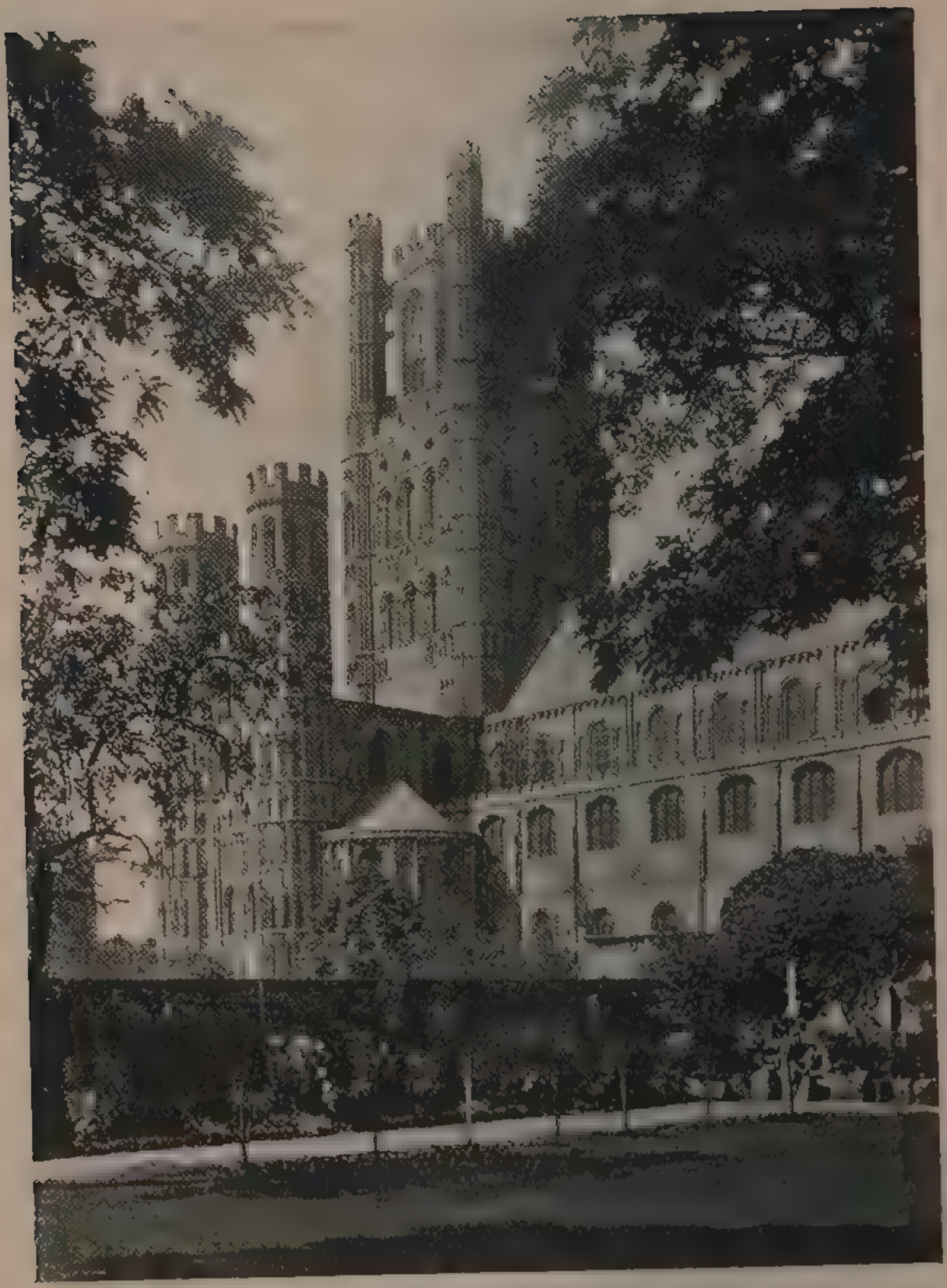
Ely

THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.

In the year 673 a monastery for men and women was founded at Ely by St. Etheldreda, one of the famous daughters of Anna, King of East Anglia, a niece of Hilda of Whitby, and the friend of St. Cuthbert. Etheldreda or Audrey, who was born at Exning near Newmarket in 630, was twice forced to marry against her will. With Tonbert, Prince of the South Gervii, or fenmen, her first husband, she received as dower the Isle of Ely. Her second husband was Egfrid of Northumbria whom she left, and receiving the veil from Bishop Wilfred of York, returned to Ely and built the monastery of which she became the first abbess.

Etheldreda died in 679 and her sister Sexburga who succeeded her as abbess translated her body in 695 from its original place of burial to the church. The day of the translation, October 17, of 'the first and most popular of canonized Englishwomen' is a black-letter festival of the English Calendar *St. Etheldreda, Queen, Virgin, and Abbess*. It is said that the word 'tawdry' is derived from the chains and trivial objects that were sold at the fair of *St. Audrey*.

The monastery was destroyed by the Danes in 870; but was refounded for Benedictines in 970. It was the monks of this new foundation who disputed with St. Albans the possession of the relics of the great Proto-martyr, the story of which is so racily told by Mr. Froude in his *Annals*



THE WEST END.

of an English Abbey, and it was the singing of the monks here which led to the incident recorded in the quaint verse—

Merie sungen the muneches binnan Ely
Tha Cnut ching new ther by.
Roweth cnites noer the lant,
And here we thes muneches sang.

Here Edward the Confessor spent some of the days of his boyhood. At the time of the Norman invasion Abbot Thurstan opposed the Conqueror, and with the renowned Hereward the Wake made the last stand of the English in the Camp of Refuge at Ely.

In 1107 a new bishopric was created for Cambridgeshire, and Hervé le Breton, translated from Bangor, became the first Bishop of Ely. The government of the monks now devolved on the prior. His place in the choir was the first stall on the left, the bishop retaining the abbot's stall on the right. At the restoration in modern times Sir Gilbert Scott says—'the bishop wanted much to have a throne in the usual position, but I would not consent to the obliteration of an early tradition.'

Ely was only second to Durham in the exercise of temporal power. Her bishops were the leading statesmen of their time and the wealth of the see was enormous. There were ten palaces, of which Ely House, Holborn, was one. Although the conventual buildings were destroyed under the Commonwealth, the Cathedral, happily under the care of Cromwell himself, who was governor of the Isle of Ely, suffered little damage. The services were however stopped. Cromwell had written to a certain Mr. Hatch 'to forbear altogether the choir services, so unedifying and offensive.' Mr. Hatch, to his honour, refused to comply with the order. So Oliver appeared at the cathedral 'with a rabble at his heels and with his hat on,' and enforced obedience in the memorable words 'Leave off your fooling and come down, Sir.'

Features to be Noticed

Examples of every period of Gothic Architecture, unsurpassed in beauty and importance. The Galilee Porch the most beautiful porch in the world. Nave to be compared with Peterborough, which was building at the same time. Painting of the nave roof. Remains of Norman painting in the transepts. The central octagon—'perhaps the most beautiful and original design to be found in the whole range of Gothic architecture'; note that the base is the whole breadth of the building; the roof forms 'the

only Gothic dome in existence.' The carving, and windows generally; the story of St. Etheldreda is the prominent theme. The Brass of Bishop Goodrich. Note the unusual positon of the Lady chapel; the east end of the church itself being reserved for St. Etheldreda. Prior Crauden's chapel. Alan of Walsingham's house.

Building Dates

The only Saxon remains are a cross, and a window in the nave.

1083. Foundations of existing cathedral laid by Simeon, the first Norman Abbot.

1100-1107. Choir, transepts, and two bays of nave completed by Abbot Richard. The transepts remain; the choir was pulled down about 1235.

1170.c. The nave.

1174-1189. Lower portions of the west end—Bp. Riddell.

1189-1197. Upper portion of western tower-Bp. Longchamp.

1198-1215. Galilee, or western porch Bishop Eustace.

1235-1252. Presbytery rebuilt by Bishop Hugh de Norwold. Spire on western tower; removed in 1801.

1321. Lady chapel begun; compd. 1349; east window 1373.

1322. Fall of the central tower, Feb. 12. The octagon begun; completed 1328.

1328. Lantern begun; completed 1342.

1330. Prior Crauden's chapel. The guest-hall restored.

1338. Western end of choir begun; completed 1350.

All work 1321-1361 was under Alan of Walsingham.

1400.c. The Ely Porta. 1401. Octagon of western tower.

1486-1501. The bishop's palace; gallery adjoining western wing 1534-44.

1500.c. Chantry of Bishop Alcock. 1534. Bishop West's.

1566. The Lady chapel becomes a parish church.

1699. Fall of part of north transept; restored by Wren.

1770. Choir removed to the east end.

1801. Spire taken down from western tower; Norman screen, and rood loft destroyed by Wyatt.

1823. Nave and other parts colour-washed; stalls painted.

1845. Interior of tower restored.

1847. Sir G. Scott appointed architect –his first cathedral.

1858. Painting of the nave roof planned and begun by Mr. Le Strange; completed by Mr. Gambier Parry 1862.

Dimensions

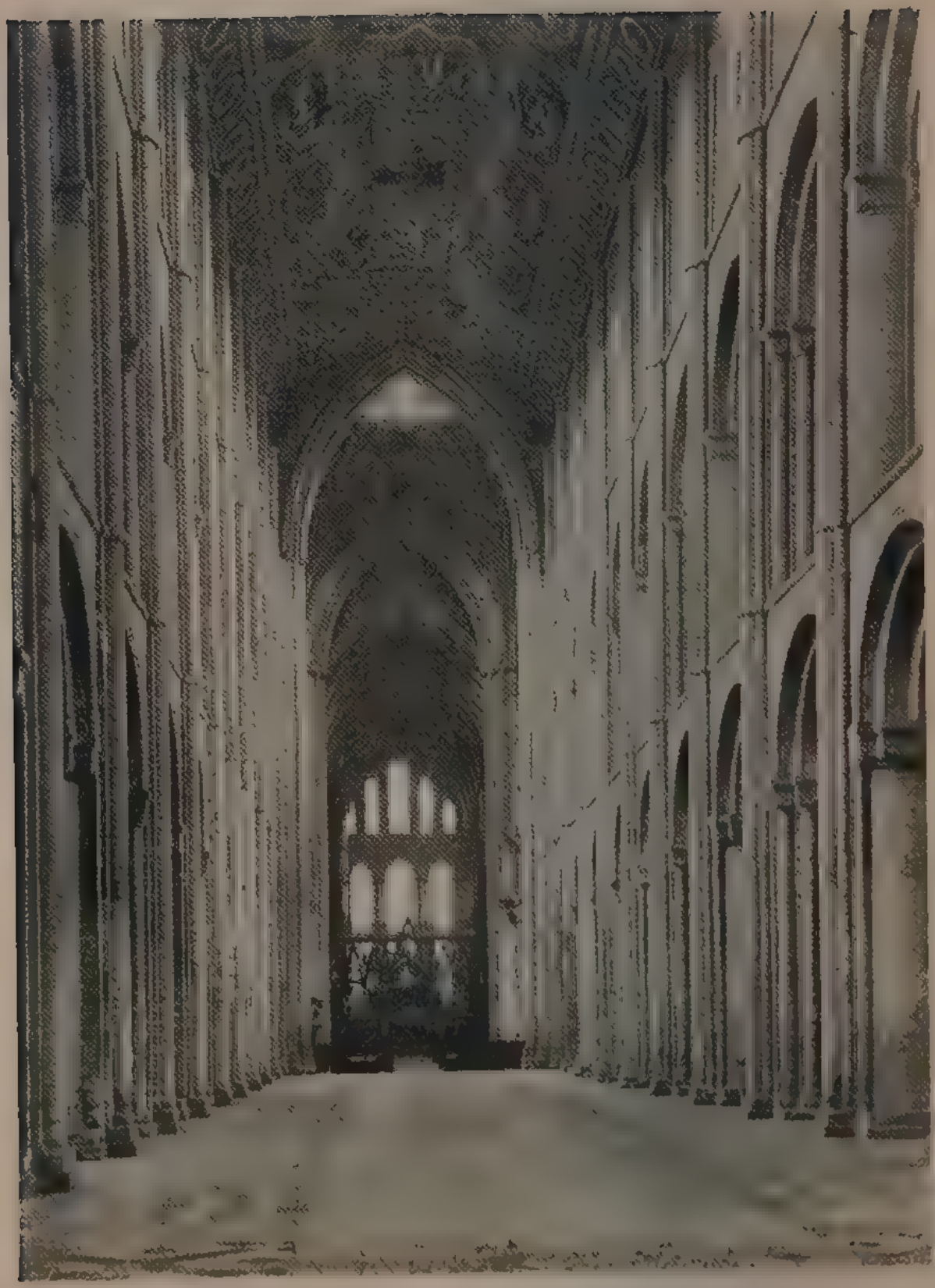
Total external length 537 feet. Length of nave 208 feet; breadth, including aisles, 77 feet; height 86 feet. Height of lantern 171 feet. Height of western tower 215 feet.

Monuments

In addition to those mentioned under 'Historical Notes,' there are monuments or tombs of: Brithnorth, Duke of Northumbria (991) who fell in battle with the Danes; Athelstan, Bishop of Elmham (996); Ednoth, Bishop of Dorchester (1016) killed by the Danes; Ælfgar, Bishop of Elmham (1021); Wulstan, Archbishop of York (1023); Alwin, Bishop of Elmham (1029); Osmund, a Swedish Bishop (1067); Prior Crauden (1341) elected bishop but refused by the Pope; Alan of Walsingham (1364) the exact place of interment is not known; John Tiptoft (1470) Earl of Warwick, Constable of England under Edward IV, buried in the Tower of London; Robert Stewart, Esquire (1570); Sir Mark Steward (1603); Dr. Tyndall (1614) Master of Queen's College, Camb., a good brass; Dean Cæsar (1636); Mr. Basevi (1845) architect of the Fitzwilliam Museum, who was killed by a fall in the cathedral; Dr. Mill (1853) Canon of Ely, Fellow of Trinity, President of Episcopal College, Calcutta; Ashley Sparke *qui obiit in armis Balaclavæ Oct. 25, 1854*; Dean Merivale (1894).

Several Bishops are buried in the cathedral without monument. A fragment of an early Norman monument in the south choir aisle is interesting.

THE PRIOR'S DOORWAY.



THE NAVE.

THE NORTH TRANSEPT.

THE CHOIR.

Photo. by *Mr. Arnold Fairbairns*

THE NORTH CHOIR AISLE.
(*With Shrine of St. Audrey.*)

BISHOP WOODFORD'S TOMB.

BISHOP ALCOCK'S CHANTRY.

PANELS IN THE LANTERN.

Historical Notes

Bishops' names are in heavy letter Monuments are noted'.

A.D.

673. FOUNDATION OF ELY MONASTERY.
Etheldreda: the first abbess.
870. Destruction of Ely Monastery by the Danes.
970. Ely Monastery re-founded by Bp. Ethelwold.
Brithnorth: the first abbot.
1022. **Leofric** receives the Lady Godiva bequest.
1066. **Thurstan**: the last Saxon abbot.
1072. **Theodwin**: the first Norman abbot.
1081. **Simeon**: brother of Bp. Walkelin of Winchester, relative of the Conqueror; 87 when appointed.
1100. **Richard**: the last abbot of Ely.
1108. Ely becomes an episcopal see.
1109. **Hervé le Breton**: the first bishop of Ely.
1133. **Nigel**: Treasurer of Henry I; nephew of Bishop Roger of Salisbury; a 'trimmer' in the reign of Stephen.
1174. **Geoffrey Riddell**: an opponent of Becket.
'1189. **William Longchamp**: Chancellor of Richard I; during the king's absence he ruled S. England.
*1198. **Eustace**: a favourite of Richard I; succeeded Longchamp as Chancellor; one of the bishops who published the Papal Interdict.
1225. **Geoffrey de Burgh**: brother of Hubert.

*1229. **Hugh Norwold**: praised by Matthew Paris for his piety and liberality.

*1255. **William de Kilkenny**: Chancellor; distinguished canonist.

*1257. **Hugh de Balsham**: fndr. of Peterhouse, Camb.

*1286. **John de Kirkby**: Treasurer of Edward I.

*1290. **William de Louth**: not even in deacon's orders when appointed.

*1310. **John Keeton**: during his rule the controversy over the relics of the Proto-martyr was decided in favour of St. Albans.

1316. **John Hotham**: Treasurer at the time of his election; Lord Chancellor.

1337. **Simon de Montacute**: benefactor of the Cathedral.

1345. **Thomas de L'isle**: a magnificent, but unpopular prelate; appointed by the Pope, who refused Alan of Walsingham.

1366. **John Barnet**: appointed when old and infirm.

1374. **Thomas Arundel**: Lord Chancellor; rebuilt the palace in Holborn; to York, 1318; Cant. 1396.

1388. **John Fordham**: the Bishop of Ely in *Henry V.*

1426. **Philip Morgan**: during his rule the University of Cambridge successfully claimed freedom from episcopal control.

*1438. **Louis de Luxemburg**: Archbp. of Rouen, and intruded by the Pope; a statesman of Henry VI; supporter of English interests in France.

*1454. **William Gray**: educated at Balliol College, of which he was afterwards a benefactor; Chancellor of Oxford University; Treasurer of England.

1479. **John Morton**: of 'Morton's Fork' fame, but remembered at Ely as one of the first drainers of the Fens, his canal still bearing the name Morton's Leam; the Bishop of Ely of *Richard III.*

*1486. **John Alcock**: a great architect; Master of the Rolls; founder of Jesus College, Cambridge.

1505. **Richard Redman**: died at Ely House, Lond.

1506. **John Stanley**: son of the first Earl of Derby, and step-son of Lady Margaret.

1515. **Nicholas West**: son of a baker at Putney, where he built a chantry; attended Henry VIII on the Field of the Cloth of Gold.

*1534. **Thomas Goodrich**: one of the University syndics who supported Henry VIII in his divorce proceedings; zealous supporter of the Reformation, a Bible and Prayer Book reviser; the last episcopal Lord Chancellor.

1554. **Thomas Thirlby**: sent by Queen Mary to Rome with submission; pronounced degradation over Cranmer, and wept as he did it.

*1559. **Richard Cox**: Master of Eton; tutor to Edward VI; first dean of Christ Church, Oxford; incurred anger of Q. Elizabeth by his second marriage.

1609. **Lancelot Andrewes**: the famous preacher and writer; repaired the episcopal residences.

1619. **Nicholas Felton**: one of the revisers of King James's Bible.

1622. Oliver Cromwell farms the cathedral tithes; in 1636 he removed to Ely from St. Ives.

1638. **Matthew Wren**: a favourite of Charles I; prisoner in the tower for eighteen years; restored to his see in 1660, and built the chapel at Pembroke, Cambridge, as a thankoffering, and there he is buried.

*1667. **Benjamin Laney**: shared exile of Charles II.

*1675. **Peter Gunning**: composer of the prayer 'for all sorts and conditions of men.'

1684. **Francis Turner**: a friend of Bishop Ken; one of the Seven Bishops; deprived as a Nonjuror.

*1691. **Simon Patrick**: Chaplain of Charles II.

*1707. **John Moore**: his library was purchased by George I and presented to Cambridge University.

*1714. **William Fleetwood**: a defender of the principles of the Revolution, and accordingly rewarded by George I.

1748. **Sir Thomas Gooch**: master of Caius College, Camb., where he is buried with three wives.

*1754. **Matthew Mawson**: spent considerable sums on his cathedral and on the roads near Ely.

*1771. **Edmund Keene**: Master of Peterhouse when the poet Gray was there; Vice-Chancellor, and active reformer of Cambridge University.

*1812. **Bowyer Edward Sparke**: in his time the temporal jurisdiction of the bishop in the Isle of Ely ceased, and the emblematic sword was buried with Bishop Sparke.

1845. **Thomas Turton**: author, and one of the few bishops who have written church music.

1864. **Edward Harold Brown.**

*1873. **James Russell Woodford.**

1886. **Lord Alwyne Compton.**

1894. Dr. C. W. Stubbs appointed dean.

THE LADY CHAPEL.

THE WEST FRONT.

Norwich

THE CATHEDRAL FROM PULL'S FERRY.

KING REDWALD of East Anglia become Bretwalda, or Chief Ruler in England, on the death of Ethelbert of Kent. Redwald had visited Ethelbert and had accepted baptism. He was but a weak convert, and his people continued pagan through his reign, and that of his son Eorpwald. But in 631 Sigebert, half-brother to Eorpwald, became king. He was called the 'Learned,' and, reared a Christian in France, he was earnest for the conversion of his people. To him came Felix, a Burgundian, sent by Archbishop Honorius. He was gladly welcomed by the king, and became the first bishop of East Anglia, the place of the see being fixed at Dunwich. Here Felix ruled for seventeen years, helped by Fursey, a monk of a noble family of Scots, who had crossed from Ireland with four companions. Fursey established a monastery at Cnobbesburgh, or Burgh Castle, on the edge of what is now known as Brydon Water. Felix died in 647, and was succeeded by Thomas, a native of the country, and only the second Englishman to be made bishop.

East Angha suffered terribly from the inroad of Penda the pagan king of Mercia, but the work that had been so well begun by Felix went steadily on. During the reign of Aldwulf, a nephew of Hilda of Whitby, the pope sent Theodore of Tarsus to England. By his direction the diocese of Dunwick was divided, a new see being established at Elmham in Norfolk in 673. After two

THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.

hundred years of peace and progress, the Danes came and ravaged the land. In 870 they murdered the Christian king Edmund, and for eighty years afterwards there was no bishop in East Anglia. In 956 Ethelwulf was consecrated by Archbishop Odo, and from then until Norman times there was only one see that of Elmham.

Herfast, the first Norman bishop, in 1078 transferred the see from Elmham to Thetford, where it remained until 1095 when Herbert de Losinga removed it to Norwich, and began there the Cathedral, which, although altered and beautified in later ages, still bears the impress of his genius. He was a great man, but of his successors there is not much to tell. Worthy as many of them were, they have not given to the country the usual proportion of statesmen and scholars. But the history of the diocese is full of interest. In all the stirring religious movements it has borne a part—at one time being the scene of persecution, at another the asylum of the persecuted. The first Englishman that was put to death for preaching heresy, William Sawtre of St. Margaret's, Lynn, was burnt by Bishop Despenser in 1401. Another martyr was William White burnt by Bishop Alnwick in 1428. Thomas Bilney, a fellow of Trinity Hall, to whom Hugh Latimer acknowledged his conversion, was burnt during the Marian persecution. On the other hand we find that Norwich afforded an asylum to those who fled from the persecutions of Alva in the Low Countries. Puritan wrath fell very heavily upon Norwich. The saintly Joseph Hall was then bishop, and he has left, in his 'Hard Measure,' a pathetic account of the desecration of the Cathedral. The Independents under their first Leader Robert Brown, and later under John Robinson, rose to importance in the diocese. Whitefield visited Norwich more than once. Wesley, on February 12, 1761, preached in the Cathedral, but evidently awakened no enthusiasm. The awakening however came a hundred years later. Its outward manifestation was the restoration of the magnificent building.

Dimensions of Cathedral

Total length 407 feet. Length of nave, to face of tower arch, 250 feet; only surpassed in England by the 276 of St. Albans. Length of choir 165 feet. Height of nave 72 feet, of choir 83 feet. Breadth of nave and aisles 72 feet. Height of spire 315 feet—Salisbury is 404.

Building Dates

1096. Foundations of Cathedral laid by Bishop Herbert de Losinga, who finished the choir, the lower story of the tower, the transepts, and the priory.

1121-45. The nave, and upper story of tower added by Bishop Everard.

1171. Fire causes great injury.

1175-1200. Completion by John Oxford.

1245-57. Lady-chapel: destroyed by Dean Gardiner in the reign of Elizabeth.

1272. Fire again damages the building. Norman cloister destroyed.

St. Ethelbert Gate -upper part is 19th century.

1278. Restoration after fire completed.

1297. Cloister begun. Finally completed 1430.

1299-1325. The Bishop's Palace almost entirely rebuilt. Windows of north aisle of nave rebuilt.

1361. Wooden belfry of central tower blown down.

1361-69. Clerestory of Presbytery—Bishop Percy.

A spire may have been built by Bishop Percy.

1375.c. The Beauchamp chapel.

1420.c. The Erpingham Gate.

1426-36. The West front altered. Perpendicular windows inserted in nave.

Gate to the Bishop's Palace,

1463. Spire struck by lightning; roofs of nave, and presbytery destroyed.

1463-72. Present spire, and vaulting of nave.

There is great uncertainty as to the date of the spire.

1472-92. Vaulting of presbytery, flying-buttresses, battlements to tower, and alteration of lower arches of choir—Bishop Goldwell.

1500. Screen between transept and south choir aisle.

1512. Fire destroys roofs of transepts.

1512-36. Vaulting of transepts; Chantry of Bishop Nix.

1601. Spire badly damaged by lightning.

1643. Great destruction by Parliamentarians.

1662. Restorations under Bishop Reynolds, including the Bishop's Chapel.

1740. Nave, aisles, and tower repaired.

1752. Choir repaired.

1801. Another fire, but not much damage.

1833. Choir-screen reduced. 1837. Choir remodelled.

1847. The Lloyd window removed to transept.

1856. Stonework of tower refaced.

1875. Restorations begun: west front altered.

1894. Choir restoration finished.

Features to be Noticed

Unequalled for magnificence and details of vaulting throughout, and for the flying-buttresses at east end.

Unusual height, in proportion to breadth, of both nave and choir. Compare with Westminster Abbey.

Nave: large open arches of triforium, as at Waltham Abbey; piers unusually massive, alternate in design; N. arches higher than S.; opening in vault for light or censer.

Processional path at east end unique. Blocked doorways at east show position of demolished Norman chapels.

Relic of Norman episcopal chair *in situ*. The lectern. Queen Elizabeth's seat. Stalls and *misereres* unusually good.

In vestry, a reredos of interest in history of painting.

Cloisters among the most beautiful in England.

THE ERPINGHAM GATE.

Monuments

In addition to those mentioned under 'Historical Notes' there are monuments, or tombs of: Sir Thomas Erpingham, who commanded the archers at Agincourt; Randulph Pulvertoft, master of the Charnel House (1494)—the only remaining old brass; Sir John Hobart, Attorney-General to Henry VII; Sir William Boleyn (1505) grandfather of Queen Elizabeth; Sir Thomas Wyndham, Privy Councillor of Henry VIII; Chancellor Spencer (1569): the rents of the dean and chapter were formerly paid on this tomb; Dean Gardiner (1589); Fairfax, one of the Fellows of Magdalen who resisted James II; William Smyth (1849) for forty years Professor of Modern History at Cambridge. Edmund Wodehouse, thirty-seven years M.P. for Norfolk. There are memorials of the officers and men of the Norfolk regiment who fell in different campaigns. Chantrey's statue of Bishop Bathurst was his last work, and is said to be his masterpiece, but every work of Chantrey is so described!

THE WEST FRONT.

THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.

THE NAVE.

THE CHOIR.

THE NEW ORGAN.

NORTH AISLE OF PRESBYTERY.

NORMAN WORK OF TOWER.

Historical Notes

Bishops' names are in heavy letter. Monuments are noted.*

A.D.

43-410. ROMAN OCCUPATION OF BRITAIN.
First introduction of Christianity.
449. ENGLISH LAND IN BRITAIN.
585.(?) Kingdom of East Anglia founded.
597. Augustine lands in Kent.
616. Redwald, King of East Anglia, embraces Christianity.
631. Mission of Felix to East Anglia.
Establishment of see at Dunmoc, now Dunwich.
673. A second see—Elmham—established.
866. DANES SETTLE IN EAST ANGLIA.
870. Martyrdom of King Edmund.
1052. **Aylmer**: bishop of Elmham, brother of Stigand of Canterbury; deposed in 1070.
1066. NORMAN CONQUEST OF ENGLAND.
1070. **Herfast**: transferred place of see from Elmham to Thetford.
*1091. **Herbert de Losinga**: a scholarly Englishman; removed his see from Thetford to Norwich, and began the Cathedral there.
1121. **Everard**: Archdeacon of Salisbury; built the nave, and part of the tower; deposed 1141.

1175. **John of Oxford**: Dean of Salisbury; itinerant Justice under Henry II.
1146. **William Turbe**: a staunch friend of Becket.
1200. **John de Grey**: a firm friend of King John.
1215. MAGNA CARTA.
1217. Norwich taken and sacked by Louis of France.
1222. **Pandulph Masca**: the legate of Pope Innocent III; received John's submission.
1239. **William de Raleigh**: the friend of Grosseteste of Lincoln; called to three bishoprics at the same time Lichfield, Winchester, and Norwich.
1245. **Walter Suffield**: scholar of the University of Paris; great benefactor of the poor.
1266. **Roger Skirnyng**: during his rule the men of Norwich almost destroyed the Cathedral.
1278. **William Middleton**: dedicated the Cathedral in the name of the Holy Trinity; King Edward I and Queen Eleanor present at his enthronization.
1299. **John Salmon**: founder of the college, now the Grammar School.
1337. **Anthony Bek**: nephew of Bp. Bek of Durham.
1344. **William Bateman**: alienated endowments of country cures to Religious Houses, and to Trinity Hall, Cambridge, which he founded: a splendid worker in his diocese during the time of the 'Black Death.'
1356. **Thomas Percy**: twenty-two when appointed.
1370. **Henry le Despenser**: during the Peasant Rising of 1631 he displayed considerable martial prowess, quelling the insurrection in Norfolk and Suffolk with terrible slaughter; still greater cruelty was practised in the crusade which he made against France in support of Pope Urban VI.
1401. Martyrdom of William Sawtre.
1413. **Richard Courtenay**: nephew of Courtenay, Abp. of Canterbury; four times Chancellor of Oxford University; died at the siege of Harfleur.
*1416. **John Wakering**: at Council of Constance.
1426. **William Alnwick**: Archdeacon of Salisbury; burnt William White for heresy; to Lincoln 1436.
*1445. **Walter Lyhart**: Provost of Oriel College, Oxford; the friend of scholars; vaulted the nave
*1472. **James Goldwell**: Dean of Salisbury.
1474. CAXTON SETTLES IN ENGLAND.
*1501. **Richard Nix**: a persecutor; when old and blind he incurred the penalties of a Præmunire, and was fined £10,000; with part of this money the glass windows of King's College, Cambridge, it is said, were purchased.

1531. Martyrdom of Thomas Bilney at Norwich.
1536. **William Rugg**: during his rule the King took most of the manors of the bishopric, and the bishop alienated the remainder for his private ends; for this he was fined and deposed.
1539. SUPPRESSION OF THE GREATER MONASTERIES, including Norwich.
1550. **Thomas Thirlby**: the only Bp. of Westminster.
1554. **John Hopton**: Confessor to Queen Mary; a persecutor.
*1560. **John Parkhurst**: tutor of Bishop Jewell: his companion in exile.
*1585. **Edmund Scambler**: alienated Church property
*1618. **John Overall**: wrote second part of Catechism.
1632. **Richard Corbet**: a distinguished wit of somewhat boisterous character; of the school of Laud.
1641. **Joseph Hall**: scholar, poet, traveller, preacher; his works will probably be read for all time, and his devout character remembered.
*1661. **Edward Reynolds**: joined the Presbyterians during the Civil war; Dean of Christ Church, Oxford; earned lasting gratitude of the Church by composing the *General Thanksgiving*.
1685. **William Lloyd**: refused to have the *Declaration* read in his diocese; deposed as a Nonjuror 1691.
*1691. **John Moore**: his great library was purchased at his death by George I, and presented to the University of Cambridge.
1708. **Charles Trimnell**: to Winchester 1721.
1738. **Sir Thomas Gooch**: ancestor of the present baronet of Benacre Hall, Suffolk; Master of Gonville and Caius College; founded the society for support of widows and orphans of clergy of diocese.
1749. **Thomas Hayter**: tutor to George III.
1761. J. WESLEY PREACHED IN THE CATHEDRAL.
1761. **Philip Young**: from Bristol; fellow of Trinity, and Public Orator at Cambridge.
*1790. **George Horne**: commentator on the Psalms.
1792. **Charles Manners Sutton**: to Canterbury.
*1805. **Henry Bathurst**: strenuous supporter of Catholic Emancipation; at one time the only Liberal bishop in the House of Lords.
*1837. **Edward Stanley**: father of Dean Stanley.
1849. **Samuel Hinds.**
1857. **John Thomas Pelham.**
1893. **John Sheepshanks.**

THE GATE-HOUSE OF THE BISHOP'S PALACE.

THE CATHEDRAL FROM CLOISTERS.

Peterborough

THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.

EACH one of our English cathedrals has its own charm. At Canterbury, Winchester, and St. Albans the charm is historic; at Peterborough almost wholly architectural. Sir Gilbert Scott thought that after Durham, Peterborough was the finest Norman interior we have. After Durham certainly in grandeur, but superior in at least one point, the Norman east end, a feature we find in only one other cathedral—Norwich. But if Durham be grander in its Norman work, Peterborough stands unrivalled in its west front- the very finest in Europe: and probably the most beautiful object of all architectural art in England. If this be granted, and if we may also accept Froude's dictum that 'The Gothic cathedral is, perhaps, on the whole, the most magnificent creation which the mind of man has as yet thrown out,' then this front is indeed precious.

But the interest of our cathedral is far from exhausted by its architectural history. The church as we see it to-day is the third that has been built on the same spot. In 655 a monastery was founded at Peterborough. It was the first monastery, and one of the very earliest seats of Christianity, in central England. The Danes destroyed it in 870, and for a hundred years there was desolation. Then in 970 the monastery and church were rebuilt by Æthelwold, Bishop of

THE WEST FRONT.

Winchester, with the help of King Edgar. Again came the Danes, but this time merely to hold the monastery at tribute. However, the church was not to be spared, for in 1116 it was accidentally, but entirely, destroyed by fire. The Norman work we now see was then begun, and on another page the subsequent building story is told.

Peterborough was originally Medeshamstede—the homestead in the meadows. Then it was Gildenburg, or Golden Borough, either from its great wealth, or from the fact that Abbot Leofric gilded some of the monastery roofs. Last of all we get Peter's Borough. At the zenith of its glory the monastery was one of the richest and most renowned. Pilgrims unable to visit Rome came here and were granted equal indulgencies. Here the modern pilgrim recalls the name of Hereward the Wake -Hereward as drawn by Charles Kingsley. Catharine of Aragon, the ill-fated consort of Henry VIII, is buried here. As a monument to her the king spared the church—'one of the goodliest monuments of Christendom'—at the Dissolution of the Monasteries. Mary Queen of Scots was also buried here, but her son James I subsequently removed her body to Westminster Abbey. At Peterborough the 'great commission for draining the fens was opened.' During the Civil War the Parliamentary troops occupied the cathedral, doing irreparable damage to the building, and increasing its historic interest! In modern times the position was reversed when Parliament came under the spell of Peterborough's bishop, Dr. Magee.

Dimensions of Cathedral

Interior length 426 feet; height 78 feet. Length of nave 228 feet. Breadth of nave and aisles 79 feet.

Building Dates

970. Church and monastery built by Bishop Æthelwold of Winchester; part of foundations still to be seen.
1116. All the buildings burnt.
1117. Rebuilding begun by John of Sais.
1143. Choir finished; transept 1150. c.; nave 1190. c.
1200.c. Western transept.
1235.c. West front finished.
1250.c. Bell tower carried up; rebuilt 1325.
1290.c. Lady-chapel finished, begun 1272, destroyed 1651.
1325.c. Central tower rebuilt.
S.W. spire.
1375.c. Galilee porch.
1438.c. The New Buildings begun, finished 1500. c.
1770. Church repaved; altar screen, and organ screen erected—since removed.
1800. Turrets added to central tower, and octagon taken down.
1827. Restorations under Blore.
1845. Sir Gilbert Scott's work begun.
1883. Central tower taken down, and rebuilding begun; finished 1886.
1894. Completion of modern embellishments.
1896. Rebuilding of part of West Front.

Features to be Noticed

Remarkable general harmony of the building.

The Norman roof of nave.

Variation between the east and west sides of transepts.

Norman apse, a rare feature, and the best in the country; to be compared with Norwich, slightly earlier.

Bad building throughout; considerable underpinning.

The West Front; the most beautiful in the world; specially note clever construction of central gable to preserve uniform angle with the other two.

Change of plan at West end—two bays added to nave, then western transept, later, the present portico.

The 'new building' very fine example of Perpendicular.

Monuments

In addition to those mentioned under 'Historical Notes' there are monuments, or memorials of Catharine of Aragon (subscribed for by the Kates of England); Mary Queen of Scots; Sir Humphrey Orme (1670), erected by himself, but mutilated before his death; Thomas Deacon (1721) a benefactor of the city; John Benson (1827) 'the oldest Committee Clerk at the House of Commons'; Richard Scarlett (1594) sexton, aged 98, quaint inscription. There are many slabs, and effigies of Saxon and Norman times, among them the 'Monks' Stone,' of interesting, but doubtful tradition. The Benedictine memorials are considered the best in England.

THE SOUTH PORCH.

THE WEST TRANSEPT.

THE NAVE.

THE CHOIR.

THE NEW BUILDING.

THE REREDOS.

THE BISHOP'S THRONE.

THE CATHEDRAL AND BISHOP'S PALACE.

Historical Notes

Abbots' and Bishops' names are in heavy letter.
Monuments are noted.*

A.D.

43-410. ROMAN OCCUPATION OF BRITAIN.
First introduction of Christianity.

449. ENGLISH LAND IN BRITAIN.

597. Augustine lands in Kent.

626. Penda King of Mercia, slain in battle 655.

653. Conversion of Mercia to Christianity.
Monastery of Peterborough founded.

656. **Saxulf**: first Abbot.

787. DANES FIRST LAND IN ENGLAND.

870. Danes destroy monastery of Peterborough, killing Abbot Hedda.

871. Alfred the Great king.

972. Monastery rebuilt.
Aldulf: first abbot of new establishment; under his rule the abbey acquired the name of the Golden Borough.

1006. **Elsinus**: a great collector of relics.

1057. **Leofric**: nephew of Leofric, Earl of Coventry; with the English army at Norman invasion; Hereward's Mass Priest.

1066. NORMAN CONQUEST OF ENGLAND.
Brando: uncle of Hereward the Wake whom he knighted.
A noble elder: more fit, from his eye and gait, to be a knight than a monk. C. Kingsley—'Hereward.'
1069. **Turold**: under his rule the monastery was despoiled by Hereward.
1099. **Godric**: another uncle of Hereward.
1103. **Matthias**: brother of Geoffrey the Chief Justice who was drowned at foundering of The White Ship.
1107. **Ernulph**: previously Prior of Canterbury.
*1114. **John of Sais**: the first builder of the existing church.
*1133. **Martin de Vecti**: a great builder, and benefactor to abbey and church.
1155. **William of Waterville**: built parts of transepts, nave, and central tower.
1177. **Benedict**: was Prior of Canterbury; wrote a work on Becket, and brought to Peterborough relics of the Saint; built greater part of nave.
*1193 **Andrew**: like other abbots, made acquisitions of lands for the monastery.
1201. **Acharius**: came from St. Albans, possibly bringing with him the suggestion for design of West Front.
1214. **Robert of Lindsey**: attended the fourth Lateran Council; fought for Henry III at Rockingham.
1233. **Walter of St. Edmunds**: a great builder; under his rule was held in 1238 an impressive dedicatory service for the completed building.
1262. **Robert of Sutton**: fought against King Henry III.
1396. **William Genge**: the first mitred abbot.
1474. CAXTON SETTLES IN ENGLAND.
1496. **Robert Kirton**: great builder; completed the New Buildings.
1525. TYNDALE TRANSLATES THE NEW TEST.
*1528. **John Chambers**: the last Abbot; Wolsey visited him with great ceremony; Catharine of Aragon was buried in the church during his rule.
1536. Queen Catharine of Aragon buried in the Cathedral.
1539. SUPPRESSION OF THE GREATER ABBEYS including Peterborough, one of the richest.
1541. Consecration of **John Chambers** as first bishop.
1587. Mary Queen of Scots beheaded.
1613. Shakespeare's *Henry VIII* written.

1638. **John Towers**: one of twelve bishops who protested against their exclusion from the House of Lords, and who were imprisoned in the Tower.

1685. **Thomas White**: one of the Seven Bishops a Nonjuror; deprived 1691.

*1718. **White Kennett**: a distinguished author whose MSS. are in the British Museum; he made many political enemies, a picture (now at St. Albans) represents him as Judas.

1738. RISE OF THE METHODISTS.

THE MONKS' STONE.

*1769. **John Hinchcliffe**: son of a stable-master; educated at Westminster School and Trinity College, Cambridge; Head Master of Westminster, Chaplain to the King, Master of Trinity.

*1794. **Stephen Madan**: cousin of the poet Cowper.

1813. **John Parsons**: was Master of Balliol.

*1819. **Herbert Marsh**: the last bishop buried in the Cathedral.

*1839. **George Davys**: was Queen Victoria's tutor.

*1864. **Francis Jeune**: father of Sir Francis Jeune.

1866. Kingsley's *Hereward the Wake* published.

*1868. **William Connor Magee**: was Dean of Cork; in 1891 Archbishop of York but died within a few months.

1891. **Mandell Creighton**: to London 1896.

1897. **Hon. Edward Carr Glynn.**

THE SOUTH-WEST SPIRE AND BELL TOWER.

THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.

Rochester

THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.

ROCHESTER, called by Bede 'Rhof' or 'Rhofescestre,' probably a corruption of the Latin Rutus, was originally an important Roman station. Here, acting on the instructions of Pope Gregory, Augustine in 604 and just before his death, established a second see for the East Saxons, of which Justus, who had arrived in 601 with the second body of missionaries, was consecrated the first bishop. The Cathedral was dedicated to St. Andrew in honour of the convent on the far-away Coelian Hill from which the mission had started. Justus, who fled for a time from his diocese when the people relapsed into heathendom, became Archbishop of Canterbury on the death of Mellitus. The third Bishop of Rochester was Paulinus, another member of the Augustinian mission, who had previously been devoted to preaching Christianity in the country north of the Humber. Ithamar followed him in 644 being the first native appointed to an English bishopric.

The Danes came to Rochester wrecking the monastery and the cathedral, but otherwise the history of the see is not eventful until after the Norman Conquest. Then Gundulph, the celebrated builder, and the first Norman bishop of Rochester came from Canterbury, where he had assisted in the building of Lanfranc's cathedral. Bringing with him plans and ideas that had been followed there, he probably established such a similarity in the style of the two

THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE NORTH-EAST.

cathedrals, that we are enabled to judge of the appearance of Lanfranc's nave which was destroyed in 1378. This similarity of style was followed by subsequent workers, and the interesting deduction has been made that the William de Hoo of the choir of Rochester and William the Englishman of Canterbury were one and the same.

Although Rochester can hardly claim to be one of the picturesque cathedrals its surroundings have altered probably more than those of any other in England some of its architectural features are unsurpassed in beauty, while others are unique. The legends and history of the place however are of the greatest interest. Passing over the first six hundred years we come in 1201 to the story of St. William. He was a baker in Perth and gave every tenth loaf to the poor. On pilgrimage to the Holy Land and intending to visit Canterbury he was murdered by his servant on the Watling Street. His body was brought to the Cathedral where it was buried; in 1256 St. William was canonized, and the offerings at his shrine helped to beautify the building.

Later on we come to Walter de Merton who did so much for the education of the clergy in the foundation of his college, first at Maldon in Surrey and subsequently at Oxford. Our interest is further awakened by the life of brave Bishop Fox; again in the career of Bishop Atterbury, and surely none can leave Rochester without remembering that Pepys was certainly a visitor at the Cathedral, as was also Charles Dickens. True we only read of Rochester Castle in the immortal *Pickwick*, but ample atonement is made in *The Mystery of Edwin Drood*.

Features to be Noticed

The west doorway the statues excited the admiration of Flaxman. Note, as at Canterbury, the double transept, the clustered columns of Petworth marble, etc. Triforium open to side aisles. Marble shafts of tower piers. Corbels of north transept of remarkable excellence, as are also the *Early English* brackets in choir. On the roof of south east transept, leaves of water lily, at one time no doubt to be seen in the Medway. Mural painting of 'The Wheel of Fortune' in the choir. Choir benches earliest in England. South choir aisle is twice the width of the north. Considerable evidence of the many fires. The chapter house doorway one of the finest specimens of *Decorated* in England. Crypt one of the best specimens in England. In the library, the *Textus Roffensis* (1115–24) the *Custumale Roffense*, and several rare Bibles

Building Dates

There are remains of a possible Romano-British church; some Saxon fragments in the crypt and at the west front.

1080. The Cathedral and Priory begun by Gundulph. Now remaining: ruins of north tower, and parts of nave, crypt, cloister, and chapter-house.
1115-24. Gundulph's work continued by Bishop Ernulph.
1130. Dedication of the building.
1138. Fire causes great injury. There were also fires in 1177, 1391, and 1591.
1150.c. The west front.
1199. New roof.
1227. Present choir (replacing Gundulph's) completed. It was probably begun about 1190, and part of the work is by William de Hoo.
1235.c. North transept.
1280.c. South transept.
1343. Central tower, one stage, with wooden spire; rebuilt in 1749.
1350. *Decorated* windows inserted.
1352. Chapter-house doorway.
1470.c. Window of west front.
1490.c. Clerestory of nave. The Lady-chapel.
1598. Restoration of Bishop Walter's tomb by Merton College; again in 1849.
1664. South aisle of nave recased.
1670. Part of the choir rebuilt.
1763. Southern turret of west front lowered, and northern turret rebuilt.
1825. Restorations under Cottingham. At this time a female figure of the Christian Church was 'restored' by the addition of a bearded bishop's head!
1830. Spire removed, and central tower rebuilt.
1840. Roof in tower.
1871. Sir Gilbert Scott's restorations begun.
1892. Meeting at the Mansion House to raise a fresh restoration fund. West front restored by Mr. Pearson.

Monuments

In addition to those mentioned under 'Historical Notes,' there are monuments or tombs of St. William of Perth; Bishop Bradfield (1283); Bishop Inglethorpe (1291); Sir William Arundel (1400) Governor of the Castle and City; Richard Watts of Satis, the founder of the hospital in High Street for six poor travellers for one night 'not being Rogues or Proctors'; William Streaton (1609) nine times Mayor of Rochester; Archdeacon Warner (1679); Sir Richard Head (1689) at whose house James II stayed on his flight from London; Lord and Lady Hamilton (1792-1803); Dr. Franklin (1833); Walter King (1860) thirty-two years Archdeacon of Rochester; Charles Dickens, and Joseph Mass the great tenor singer.

Some famous names, among them that of General Gordon, are commemorated in the windows.

Dimensions of Cathedral

Total length 305½ feet. Nave 150 feet. Choir and presbytery 147½ feet. Great transept 120 feet. Width of choir 28 feet.

THE WEST DOORWAY.

THE NAVE.

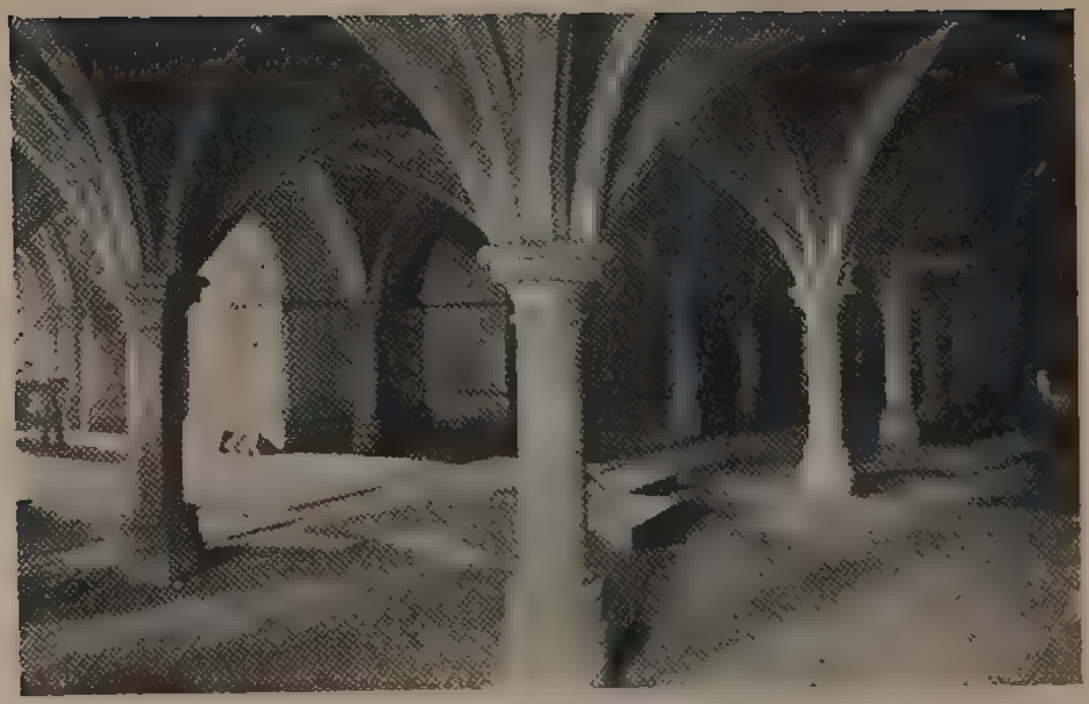
THE NAVE.

THE CHOIR.

THE CHOIR.

THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE NORTH-WEST.

THE WEST FRONT.
(*Before Restoration.*)



THE CRYPT.

Historical Notes

Bishops' names are in heavy letter. Monuments are noted.

A.D.

604. **Justus**: first Bishop of Rochester, an assistant of Augustine; in 624 third Archbp. of Canterbury.

634. **Paulinus**: first preacher of Christianity in England north of the Humber.

644. **Ithamar**: first native Bishop of English Church.

1058. **Siward**: not removed at the Conquest; assisted at consecration of Archbishop Lanfranc.

*1076. **Gundulph**: a monk of Bec; to him are attributed the keeps of castles of Rochester, Malling, Dover, Newcastle, and the Tower of London.

1115. **Ernulph**: a great builder; completed Canterbury Cathedral when he was Prior there.

1144. Robert Pulleyn: Archdeacon of Rochester, created the first English Cardinal.

1148. **Walter**: Archdeacon of Canterbury; he and subsequent Bishops were appointed by the monks.

*1185. **Gilbert de Glanville**: a native of Northumberland; in perpetual quarrel with his monks; Chancellor of England.

1227. **Henry de Sandford**: is said to have been accorded a vision of the passing of the souls of Richard Cœur de Lion, Stephen Langton, and his Chaplain from Purgatory to Heaven.

1238. **Richard de Wendover**: refused by Archbishop Edmund Rich as 'rude and unlearned,' but the Pope insisted on his consecration; buried in Westminster Abbey.

*1251. **Lawrence de St. Martin**: in his time, in 1264, the Cathedral was used as a stable by the troops of Simon de Montfort.

*1274. **Walter de Merton**: founder of Merton College, Oxford, 'the first incorporation of any body of persons for the purpose of *study* in the kingdom'; Lord Chancellor of Henry III and Edward I; drowned in the Medway.

*1319. **Haymo de Hythe**: confessor of Edward II.

*1353. **John de Sheppey**: Treasurer of England.

1356. Visit of King John of France to the Cathedral.

1419. **John Kemp**: to Chichester 1421; London 1421; York 1426; Canterbury 1452.

1422. **John Langdon**: intruded by the Pope as a reward for zeal in persecution of Wycliff.

1444. **John Lowe**: General of Augustinians in Eng.

1472. **John Alcock**: a great architect; Lord Chancellor; to Worcester 1476; Ely 1486.

1504. **John Fisher**: fellow-sufferer with Sir Thomas More; chaplain to Margaret Countess of Richmond, mother of Henry VII; by his counsel Lady Margaret founded St. John's and Christ's Colleges at Cambridge, and the Divinity Professorships in both Universities; Chancellor of Cambridge, and first 'Margaret' Professor there; opposed Henry VIII, by whom he was cruelly persecuted, and finally executed on Tower Hill.

1535. **John Hilsey**: exhibited the famous 'Rood of Bexley' at Paul's Cross, and exposed the fraud.

1547. **Nicholas Ridley**: to London 1550; martyred.

1550. **John Poynet**: helped Cranmer with the Prayer Book; to Winchester.

1554. **Maurice Griffin**: a tyrant of Queen Mary.

1558. Cardinal Pole's body rested on way to Canterbury.

1573. Visit of Queen Elizabeth.

1606. Visit of James I and the King of Denmark.

1608. **Richard Neile**: Dean of Westminster; to Lichfield 1610; Lincoln 1614; Durham 1617; Winchester 1627; York 1631.

1628. **Walter Curle**: a follower of Laud; to Bath and Wells 1629; to Winchester 1632.

1638. **John Warner**: deprived during the Protectorate; benefactor of Magdalen and Balliol Colleges; founded at Bromley the college for widows of the clergy; last bishop buried in the Cathedral.

1642. Desecration of Cathedral by Parliamentary soldiers.

1666. **John Dolben**: fought at Marston Moor; to York 1683.

1683. **Francis Turner**: to Ely 1684; one of the Seven Bishops.

1684. **Thomas Sprat**: is said to have stopped the custom of humming approval by the congregation; has a place in Johnson's *Lives of the Poets*; a poem by him on the death of Cromwell was published with those by Dryden and Waller. In his politics he resembled the famous Vicar of Bray; he now rests in Westminster Abbey.

1713. **Francis Atterbury**: the friend of Swift and Pope; chaplain of William and Mary, and of Queen Anne; composed speech for Sacheverell; advocated the cause of the Pretender; in 1722 he was committed to the Tower, and in the following year outlawed; died in Paris; buried in Westminster Abbey.

1723. **Samuel Bradford**: revised Archbishop Tillotson's sermons for publication.

1756. **Zachary Pearce**: Dean of Westminster at the same time; wishing to retire from both offices when he was seventy-three he was allowed to resign the deanery, but was told that resignation of a bishopric was impossible.

1774. **John Thomas**: of this bishop we are told that 'he adorned the purity of the Christian with the urbanity of the gentleman.'

1793. **Samuel Horsley**: the opponent of Dr. Priestley the Unitarian philosopher.

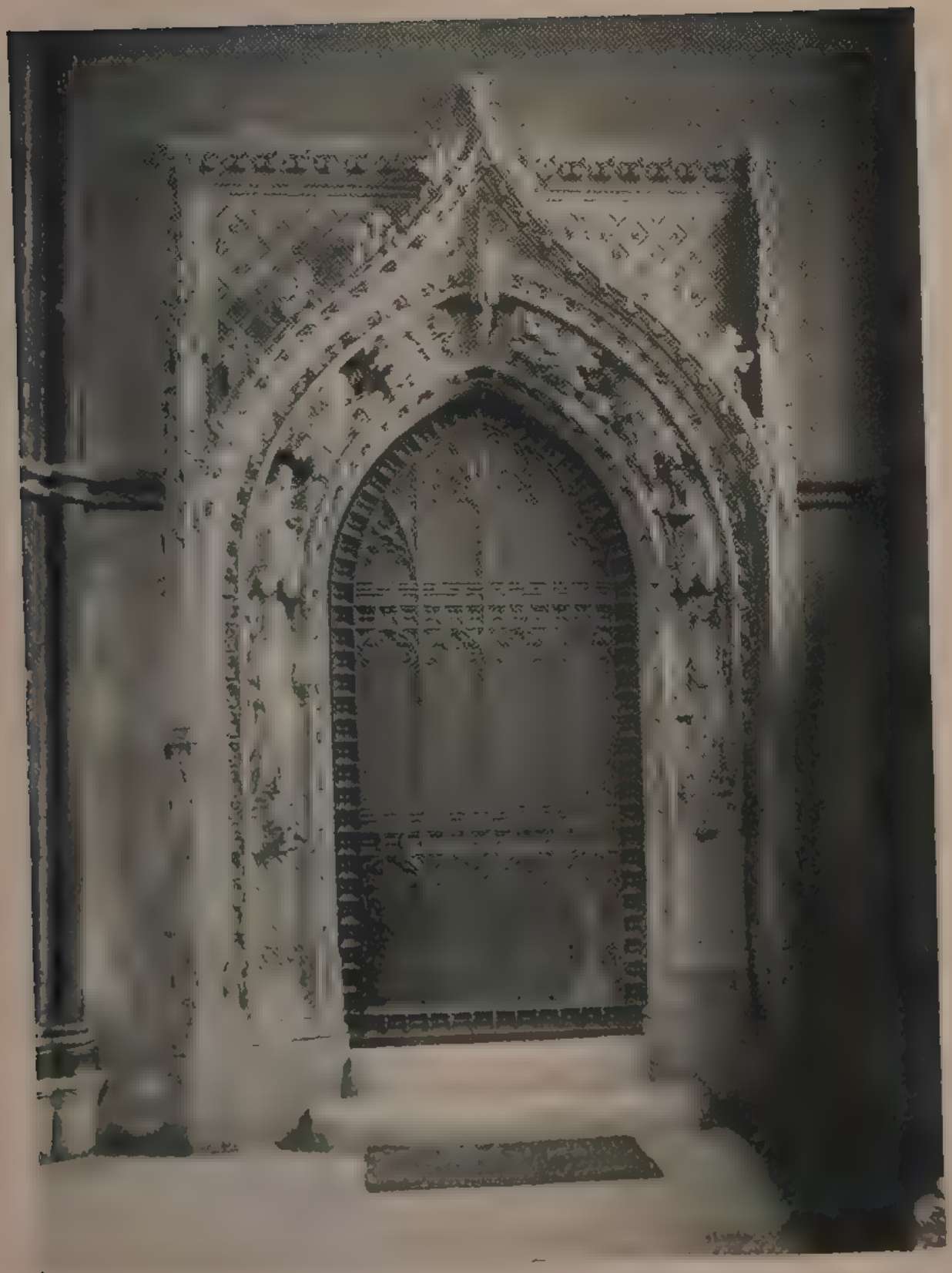
1867. **Thomas Legh Claughton.**

1877. **Anthony Wilson Thorold.**

1887. Dr. S. R. Hole appointed Dean.

1890. **Randall Thomas Davidson.**

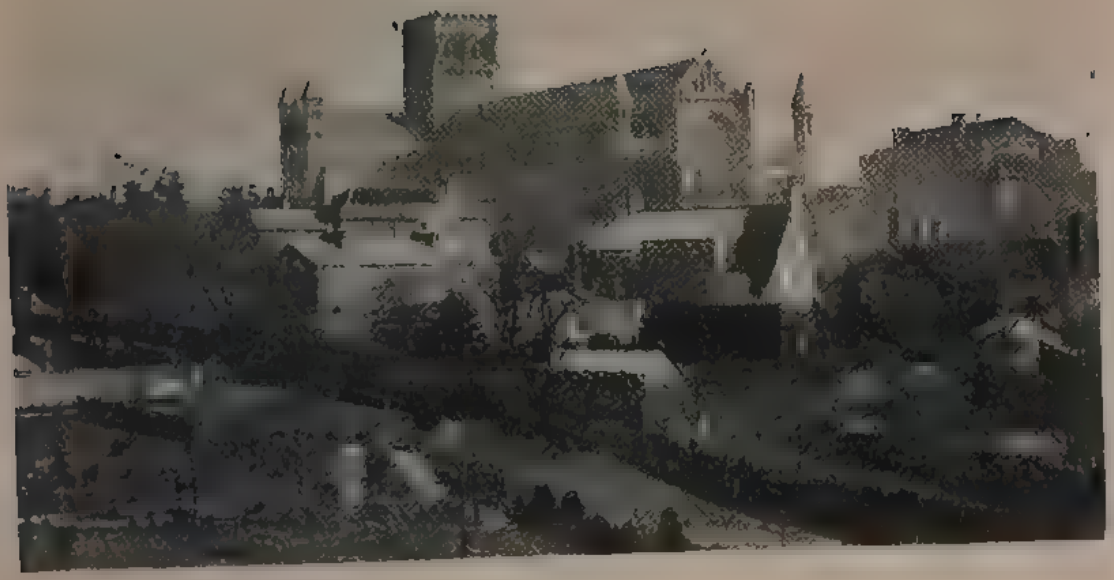
1895. **Edward Stuart Talbot.**



THE CHAPTER-HOUSE DOORWAY.

THE PRIORY GATEWAY.

St. Albans



THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE NORTH WEST.

VERULAMIUM, the ruined walls of which are still to be seen, was a Roman town, or military station. Here, according to the legend, Alban the proto-martyr of Britain was born. Converted to Christianity by Amphibalus, a priest to whom he had given shelter, and refusing to renounce his faith, he was beheaded. The scene of the martyrdom, outside the walls of the town, was the spot where stands the Cathedral -once the Abbey—of St. Albans. A small church was erected on the hill some years after Alban's death, and almost before it was forgotten for it was destroyed by the Saxon invader—a second church was planned in expiation of a still greater crime.

Offa, King of Mercia, had treacherously murdered his intended son-in-law Ethelbert of East Anglia. Thereupon his rest and peace forsook him, to be found again only when he received pardon from Rome by the foundation of a monastery in honour of St Alban. Of the second church erected by Offa (the first was only a temporary shelter for the relics of the Saint which were supposed to have been miraculously discovered by the king) there are now but few traces. Some balusters of the triforium of the south transept of the cathedral are however pointed out as Saxon work, perhaps retained by the Normans to please the people and stimulate them in the work of building the new church.

THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.

The cathedral as we know it today is practically the church of the first Norman abbot, Paul de Caen, a nephew of Lanfranc. Paul was a monk at St. Stephen's, Caen, when his uncle was prior. Lanfranc, on his appointment by the Conqueror to Canterbury, built the church there on the model of St. Stephen's; his more ambitious nephew made St. Albans half as large again.

St. Albans being a royal foundation its inmates—one hundred Benedictines -were to a large extent drawn from the governing class. It was the premier abbey of England and so remained until the death of Thomas de la Mare in 1396. The pre-eminence then passed to Westminster. The abbots however still retained the freedom from episcopal control that had been secured for them by Offa when he visited Rome; they were "mitred," and sat in the House of Lords, with twenty-six other mitred abbots and three priors, until the *Dissolution of the Monasteries*.

Shortly after the dissolution the buildings were swept away with exception of the abbey. This was purchased by the burgesses for a parish church, and the Lady Chapel was turned into a grammar school. After three centuries of neglect the spirit of restoration reached St. Albans, and the building was saved from ruin. In 1878 the Diocese of St. Albans was founded, the town became the City, and the Abbey Church the Cathedral.

Features to be Noticed

The Roman tiles, from the ruined walls of Verulamium, used in building.

Examples of all styles of architecture, some of exceptional beauty,

The size of the building; the nave is the longest in the world.

Transepts without aisles. Saxon balusters of triforium.

North and south walls of sanctuary not open to aisles.

Position of the choir; like Westminster Abbey, it is to the west of the crossing.

The High Altar screen; to be compared with those at Winchester, Christchurch, and St. Saviour's, Southwark.

The cross on the wall does *not* mark the place of the Martyrdom, but the position for an organ erected in 1863.

The floor is the highest above sea level of all English Cathedrals; it is 320 feet, Durham is 212.

The chalice of the abbey is at Trinity College, Oxford.

Building Dates

Of the Saxon church the only remains are the stone balusters in the transepts.

1077. The Norman building begun by Paul de Caen, who finished the eastern part of nave, the transepts, and the central tower.

1115-1166. The slype, and part of cloisters—fragments remain.

1195 1214. N.W. porch lower part of central western porch—John de Cella.

1214-1235. Upper part of central western porch, south porch, western part of nave, additions to choir windows, octagon on tower (removed 15th century) —William de Trumpington.

1235-1260. Sanctuary, and foundations of the eastern chapels—John de Hertford.

1260-1301. Ante-chapel—Roger de Norton and John de Berkhampsted.

1308-1326. Lady chapel, part of south nave and cloisters, (?) the shrine of St. Alban—Hugh de Eversden. *The date of the shrine is very uncertain.*

1326-1349. Eversden's work finished by Richard de Wallingford and Michael de Mentmore.

1349-1396. Holy Rood screen, shrine of St. Amphibalus, gateway to monastery --Thomas de la Mare.

1420-1440. West window (now demolished), windows on north of nave, and choir, watching-loft—John Wheathampsted.

1446. Tomb of Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester.

1464-1476. Large windows in nave and transepts—John Wheathampsted. These windows have now disappeared.

1476-1484. The High Altar screen—William Wallingford. Chapel of St. Saviour.

1492-1521. The chantry of Abbot Ramryge.

1703. South transept window rebuilt—since demolished.

1832. Restorations under Cottingham. Spire removed.

1856. Sir Gilbert Scott appointed architect.

1870. Central tower discovered to be falling.

1872 Fragments of St. Alban's shrine discovered.

1879. The west front rebuilt by Lord Grimthorpe.

1885. Restoration of the nave completed.

Dimensions

Total exterior length 551 feet. Length of nave 276 feet, breadth 78 feet, height 70 feet. Breadth across transepts 205 feet. Height of tower 150 feet.

Monuments

Shrines commemorate St. Alban, and St. Amphibalus. Nearly all the abbots were buried in the Abbey, or in the precincts, but with the exception of the chantries of Wheathampsted and Ramryge only fragments of their monuments and brasses remain. Before the High Altar screen are the tombs of Wheathampsted, Thomas de la Mare, Eversden, and Mentmore. Robert Mowbray, Earl of Northumberland, founder of Tynemouth Priory, died at the Abbey in 1106, but his tomb is not known. In the centre of the Lady-chapel lie Edmund Beaufort, Duke of Somerset; Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, son of Hotspur; and Lord Clifford, who all fell in the battle of St. Albans in 1455. There are monuments or memorials to the hermits Roger of Markyate, and Segar of Northaw; Sir John Mandeville (1371) the famous traveller, born at St. Albans; Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester (1446); William Heyworth (1447) abbot of St. Albans, afterwards Bishop of Lichfield; Ralph Rowlatt (1543) ancestor of Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough; John Thrale (1704) of the same family as Dr. Johnson's friends; the Rev. H. J. B. Nicholson (1866) the historian of the Abbey; Bishop Claughton (1892) and Alfred Blomfield (1894) suffragan Bishop of St. Albans. King Offa was not buried in the abbey, but, probably, in the church of Great Offley, near Hitchin.

THE NAVE.

IN THE NAVE

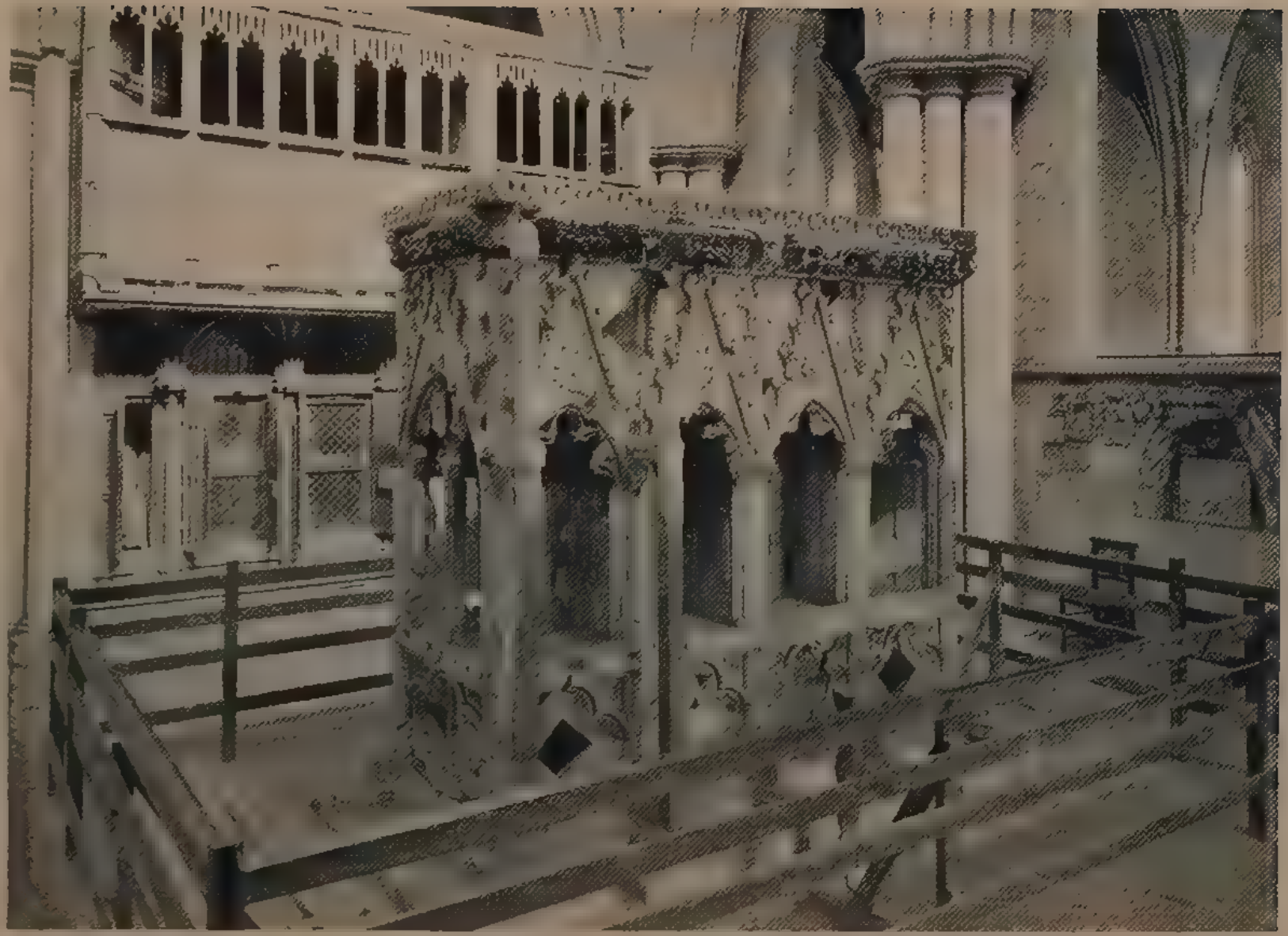
THE TRANSEPTS.

Photo. by *Mr. A. Fairbairns.*

THE CHANTRY OF ABBOT RAMRYGE.

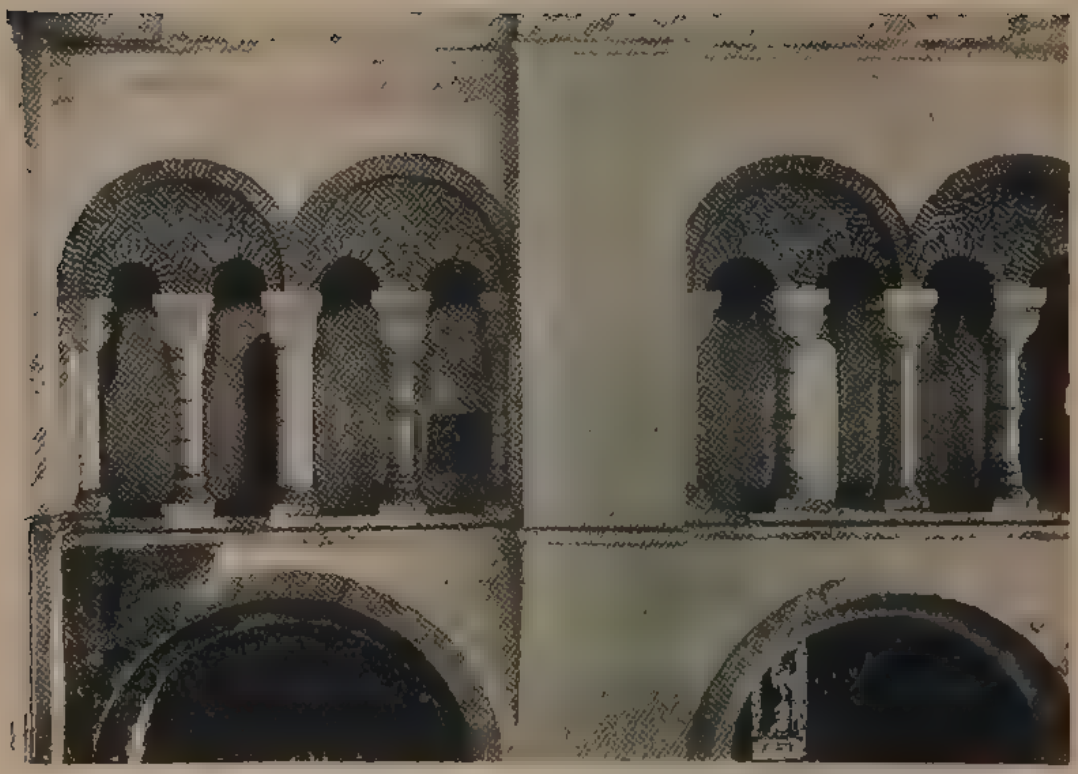
Photo. by *Captain Real.*

THE HIGH ALTAR SCREEN.



THE SHRINE.

THE LADY-CHAPEL.



TRIFORIUM OF SOUTH TRANSEPT.

Historical Notes

Abbots' and Bishops' names are in heavy letter.

A.D.

43-410. ROMAN OCCUPATION OF BRITAIN.
First introduction of Christianity.
Town of Verulam founded.
61. Insurrection of Boadicea.
284. Diocletian becomes Emperor.
303.c. Martyrdom of Alban, *June 17.*
401. Synod of Verulam.
429. Visit of Germanus and Lupus.
449. ENGLISH LAND IN BRITAIN.
597. Mission of Augustine.
655. Conversion of Mercia to Christianity.
673. Synod of Hertford: second synod 680.
757. Offa king of Mercia.
787. DANES FIRST LAND IN ENGLAND.
793. The 'discovery of the bones of Alban.'
Foundation of the Monastery of St. Alban.
Dispute with Ely as to the Saint's relics.
1066. NORMAN CONQUEST OF ENGLAND.
1077 **Paul de Caen**: the first Norman abbot.

1097. **Richard d' Aubeney**: during his rule the church was dedicated, King Henry I and his court attending; present at the opening of the coffin of St. Cuthbert at Durham in 1104.

1119. **Geoffrey de Gorham**: deposited the relics of the Martyr in a silver feretory.

1146. **Ralph de Gobion**: despoiled the shrine to raise money for the purchase of an estate.

1151. **Robert de Gorham**: granted the lands of Gorhambury to a relative; entertained King Stephen; refused to admit Nicholas Breakspeare to the monastery.

1155. Nicholas Breakespeare becomes Pope Adrian II.

1162. Thomas Becket Archbishop of Canterbury.

1167. **Symon**: a friend of Becket; enriched, and enlarged the feretory.

1183. **Warren de Cambridge**: large contributor towards the ransom of Richard Cœur de Lion.

1195. **John de Cella**: the *Early English* builder; he lived to a great age, and 'when he came to die at last the singular beauty of his end became part of the traditions of the abbey.'

1208. England under an interdict; the abbey services suspended.

1214. **William de Trumpington**: a political churchman and man of the world; present at the Lateran Council of Innocent III.

1217. Matthew Paris entered the monastery: he died 1259.

1235. **John de Hertford**: the first abbot compelled to attend at Rome for confirmation; Henry III was his frequent visitor.

1260. **Roger de Norton**: in the last year of his rule Edward I held his court at St. Albans.

1291. **John de Berkhampsted**: in the year of his instalment the body of Queen Eleanor on its memorable journey to Westminster was brought to the abbey, and rested for a night before the High Altar.

1302. **John de Marines**: to him the building of the shrine is sometimes attributed.

1308. **Hugh de Eversden**: the friend of Edward II; in frequent conflict with the people as to the rights of the abbey.

1326. **Richard de Wallingford**: son of a blacksmith; constructed an astronomical clock.

1335. **Michael de Mentmore**: baptized Edmund Langley, son of Edward III

1349. **Thomas de la Mare**: a relative of Sir Peter de la Mare, the first speaker of the House of Commons; in high favour with Edward III; to his care at St. Albans was committed the captive King John of France; during his rule the monastery played a very prominent part in connexion with the Peasant Rising of 1381.

1396. **John Moote**: during his rule the body of 'Old John of Gaunt' rested on the way to Westminster, and later in the same year came Henry of Lancaster with the captive King Richard II.

1401. **William Heyworth**: Bishop of Lichfield in 1420.

1420. **John Wheathampsted**: the friend of Humphrey Duke of Gloucester; resigned 1440.

1440. **John Stoke**: the builder of the tomb of Humphrey Duke of Gloucester.

1451. **John Wheathampsted**: re-elected.

1455. First battle of St. Albans. Henry VI a prisoner in the abbey.

1464. Second battle of St. Albans; the victorious Queen Margaret stripped the abbey.

1464. **William Alban**: in the Bodleian Library there is a register of the acts of this abbot.

1471. Battle of Barnet.

1476. **William Wallingford**: builder of the High Altar screen.

1480. A printing press set up in the abbey.

1484. The abbot's office vacant for eight years.

1492. **Thomas Ramryge**: the builder of the fine chantry in the presbytery.

1521. **Cardinal Wolsey**: abbot *in commendam*.

1525. TYNDALE TRANSLATES THE NEW TEST.

1530. **Robert Catton**: revived the art of printing at the abbey.

1538. **Richard Boreman,** or **Stevenache**: surrendered December 5, 1539.

1539. SUPPRESSION OF THE GREATER ABBEYS, including St. Albans.

1553. The abbey granted to the Mayor and Burgesses for a parish church and grammar school.

1620. Francis Bacon created Viscount St. Albans.

1684. Nell Gwynne's son created first Duke of St. Albans.

1688. Public subscription for restoration of the building.

1869. School removed from the Lady-chapel.

1878. The diocese of St. Albans founded.
Thomas Leigh Claughton: first bishop.

1890. **John Wogan Festing.**

THE MONASTERY GATEWAY.

THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE NORTH-EAST

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SOME BOOKS ✻ ✻ TO BE CONSULTED

St. Alban's Cathedral. W. Page. (Bell)

Introduction to Gothic Architecture. (Parker)
An invaluable book.

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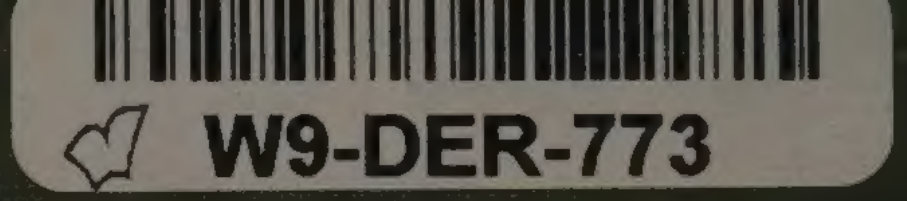
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